

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION

Vol. XXI. No. 11.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1901.

Monthly, 50c. a Year.

Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A Good Suggestion.

It is the suggestion of a trained nurse, whose beef tea was most acceptable to a patient to whom in any previous illness it had been repellant, that the beef should be broiled before the juice is extracted, says the New York Evening Post. A thick, lean, juicy steak from the round is broiled over a clear fire perhaps two minutes on each side, after which it is cut up into small squares, put into a saucepan, covered with cold water, and set on the back of the stove where it should steep, not boil, for fully two hours. Remember not to add the salt until the dish is taken from the fire, and serve it hot, unless, of course, it is to be offered as cold or iced beef tea.

A physician gives the following hints regarding proper sleeping rooms for the children:

The sunniest and best room in the house is not too good for the child.

The apartment should be ventilated during the night as well as the day.

A sick child should never occupy an inside room. Fresh air is a prime necessity.

Gas stoves consume the air required by the child and are not advisable in a sleeping room.

No sweeping should be done while the children are in the room. If, however, because of sickness this is necessary, dust the furniture and floor with a moist cloth and use a carpet sweeper instead of a broom.

The New York Telegram calls attention to the fact that if malaria is conveyed by mosquitoes, it is probable that other insects may play a like part. A French physician records that a certain family had a member who for years was subject to frequent malarial attacks and that three children in the family were seized with the disease, directly after some oleanders were brought into the house. The malarial germ was found in lice on the plants.

Secret of a Long Life.

You sometimes see a woman whose old age is as exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. You wonder how this has come about. You wonder how it is her life has been a long and happy one. Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She kept her nerves well in hand, and inflicted them on no one.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant things.

She did not expect too much from her friends.

She made whatever work came to her congenial.

She retained her illusions, and did not believe all the world wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable and sympathized with the sorrowful.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be done by, and now that old age has come to her, and there is a halo of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered. This is the secret of a long life, and a happy one.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.



545,342

Subscribers in as many American households are weekly readers of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION. Its stories, its articles, its selections fully meet the demand for the best reading suited to all the members of the family.

The Youth's Companion's New Offer for 1902.

Every New Subscriber who will mention this publication or cut out this slip and send it at once with name and address and \$1.75 will receive:

FREE—All the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1901.

FREE—The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.

FREE—The Companion Calendar for 1902, lithographed in 12 colors and gold.

And The Companion for the fifty-two weeks of 1902,—more than 200 stories, 50 special articles, anecdotes, etc.—from now till January, 1903, for \$1.75.

M 24

For 1902 the foremost men and women in the English-speaking world have been enlisted as contributors. Illustrated Announcement for 1902, with copies of the paper, will be sent to any address free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
BOSTON, MASS.

HOMES



GRANDPA'S HEALTH.

An Important Factor in the Happiness of His Grandchildren.

There are families where Grandpa's visit is looked forward to with delight and expectancy. Grandpa's coming means fun and frolic and enchanting stories. But there are other families where grandpa's visit is the burden of the year. The children dread it because they know it will put a stop to their romping. The parents dread it because it will disorganize the household, every member of which must keep step with the slow shuffling tread of age, and sub-



ordinate duties and pleasures to the capricious whims of second childhood. The difference in these two old men is simply a difference of health. The one old man is hale and hearty, enjoys his food, sleeps soundly, and keeps his grip on public affairs. The other old man is weak and feeble, his appetite and digestion are poor, his sleep is unsound, he has no interest in life or affairs save as his personal comfort may be affected.

Healthy old age, whether in man or woman, is largely a question of sound stomach and pure, rich blood. To preserve this condition nature generally needs some assistance, in order to get rid of the accumulations of waste, effete and poisonous substances which tend to clog the body and impede the circulation. It is also needful to keep the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts in a healthy condition, in order to properly nourish the body.

HEALTH IN OLD AGE

can, therefore, best be enjoyed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food upon which physical strength depends. It cleanses the blood of clogging and poisonous matter, and by increasing the activity of the blood-making glands, increases the supply of pure, rich blood, which is the final form of nutrition and the life of the whole physical man.

"I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Popplewell, of Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me; could not retain food on my stomach; had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. Two years ago I

commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little 'Pellets,' and improved from the start. After taking twelve bottles of the 'Discovery' I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since. I am now in good health for one of my age—60 years. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines."

STRENGTH AND THE STOMACH.

No man can be strong when the stomach is "weak." The body, and every organ of it, depends upon the stomach for nutrition. This nutrition is supplied by food which must be properly digested before it can be assimilated. When the stomach and the other organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, the food eaten is imperfectly digested, and there is a reduction of the nutrition necessary for the sustenance of the body. This loss of nutrition soon shows itself in general feebleness or in the "weakness" of one or more of the organs most affected. Thus it is that indigestion often results in disease of organs remote from the stomach, the liver, heart, kidneys, etc., becoming "weak." So, also, when the diseased stomach is cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" the diseases of other organs which were caused by the diseased stomach are also cured.

"I feel that I would be doing an injustice to you if I did not send you a statement of my case," writes Mrs. David W. Guice, of Hamburg, Franklin County, Miss. "I had liver complaint and indigestion. Everything that I ate disagreed with me. I suffered all the time with swimming in my head; heart beat too fast; my feet and hands were cold all the time; did not sleep well at all; was able to go about very little. I commenced to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets,' in May, 1897, and by December I could begin to get about very well. Have been doing my work ever since, except washing. Feel better than I have for several years. I would recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to all who are troubled as I was. I am now sixty-one years old, and I thank you most kindly for the happy relief and cure."

GOOD ADVICE.

If you feel weak and run down; if your stomach is disordered or diseased; if there is heart "trouble," liver "trouble," or kidney "trouble," if your blood is "thin" and sluggish, begin the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and you will begin to renew your youth and strength.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private, and is held as strictly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Some dealers, tempted by the little more profit paid by less meritorious medicines, will attempt to sell a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," claiming it to be "just as good." The very claim makes substitution suspicious. A medicine as good as the "Discovery" would sell on its own merits and be asked for by the customer, not pushed off on him.

DO YOU KNOW THIS?

One of the best medical books ever published, the most modern and comprehensive, is given away to those who write for it. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing more than a thousand large pages and over 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Power of the Heart.

As with each stroke the heart projects something like six ounces of blood into the conduits of the system, and as it does so some seventy times every minute, and 4,200 times in an hour, this implies that it does the same thing 100,800 times in twenty-four hours, 80,000,000 times in a year, and more than 2,500,000,000 in a lifetime of seventy years. According to The North London Observer, the mechanical force that is exerted at each stroke amounts to a pressure of thirteen pounds upon the entire charge of blood that has to be pressed onward through the branching network of vessels. According to the lowest estimate that has been made, this gives an exertion of force that would be adequate, in another form of application, to lift 120 tons one foot high every twenty-four hours. Yet the piece of living mechanism that is called upon to do this, and do it without a pause for threescore years and ten, without being itself worn out by the effort, is a small bundle of flesh that rarely weighs more than eleven ounces. It is in the nature of the case also, it must be remembered, that this little vital machine cannot be at any time stopped for repairs. If it gets out of order it must be set right as it runs. To stop the beating of the heart for more than the briefest interval would be to change life into death. The narrative of what medical science has done to penetrate into the secrets of this delicate force pump, so jealously guarded from the intrusion of the eye that it cannot even be looked into until its action has ceased, is, nevertheless, a long history of wonders.—Tribune.

Dust and Disease Germs.

Cleanliness and health go hand in hand, whether cleanliness and godliness do or not. The way to keep a kitchen clean is to keep it free from disease germs—that is, to keep our food which is cooked in the kitchen free from unwholesome elements, which cause it to spoil and to be unwholesome when eaten.

The clothes we wear should be brushed free from dust, because the air is full of impure germs. Those who work in dirty, dusty factories or other places like them should have their clothes beaten every day after they come home. Grease spots should be carefully cleaned off working clothes, because such grease spots hold dust, and may become culture places for impurities received from the air. If proper precautions are exercised and the house is kept as clean as it is possible to keep it the health of the inmates will be good.

There is a great difference between a thing being scientifically clean and clean in the ordinary understanding of the term. A house filled with the germs of tuberculosis may be clean to all appearances, and one which has just been disinfected scientifically may have indelible stains of previous wear and tear on the walls and carpets, yet one is a wholesome dwelling and the other is not clean.—Tribune.

Try This Liniment.

One of the very best liniments to use in case of sprains, bruises, soreness of the throat or chest, is this old-fashioned remedy that is deservedly popular at many of the Western army posts. Put into a quart bottle one part of turpentine to two parts of vinegar and the white of an egg, leaving plenty of room to shake. Shake vigorously until the ingredients are well incorporated, and always shake again before using. Still another old-time remedy that stands unexcelled for poulticing a boil is this "revolutionary" poultice. Stir to a paste the beaten yolk of one egg, one tablespoonful of honey and one tablespoonful of rye flour. If rye flour is unobtainable, wheat flour will answer. Spread a little directly on the boil and bandage. This paste will keep for days.—Washington Star.

Slippery elm tea, made from pieces of the bark broken up, with boiling water poured over them, is an excellent drink in case of cold. So is flaxseed tea, which requires four tablespoonfuls of whole flaxseed with a quart of boiling water poured over it. Add the juice of two lemons to either of these teas, with sugar enough to make a palatable lemonade.

Strange Animals.

If you and I had visited the earth a few hundred thousand or a million years ago, we would have looked around us in astonishment at the strange animals which we should have seen. We would not have found a horse, cow, sheep, hog or the various kinds of poultry and birds which we now see about us, but instead we would see monsters more peculiar in

shape and more colossal in size than our imagination can picture. The bones of these extinct animals have been discovered in various parts of the country, and are now being discovered in many portions of the West. Skeletons of these animals are found buried in the rock where they have become petrified. They are removed with great care, the missing parts are replaced, until the entire skeleton of the animal may be seen. Some of these are nearly twice as large as the elephant. In Wyoming, where a large number of these prehistoric animals have been discovered, they found one covered with armor plates. These animals are shaped like the kangaroo with long hind legs and tail, yet in some respects resembling a swan. The weight of one in life would be many tons. The birds of those times differed from our birds of to-day as greatly as the animals differed, being great bat-like creatures more like reptiles than birds, sweeping over the face of the earth, seeking whom they might devour.

Fall vs. Spring Planting.

Fall planting often succeeds as well as spring planting; sometimes better, sometimes not so well, says Country Gentleman. It may be laid down as a rule that fall planting is safe and feasible in soils not subject to severe winter freezing, especially those that are well drained. Soils which hold water and freeze ought not to be planted with fruit trees, anyway; but it is doubly dangerous to plant such soils in the fall.

The soil should be in a first-rate state of cultivation, thoroughly pulverized. A stiff, lumpy soil will not pack well around the roots of young trees. The roots are left exposed to the air even beneath the surface of the ground, and they dry out and die during the winter. Loose and well-pulverized soil, on the contrary, packs about the roots and keeps them moist.

The soil should be moist. Trees require moisture even during the winter. They lose water by evaporation, and this must be replaced easily from the soil or the tree will suffer. The trees should be in good condition. This is generally an easy requirement to meet. The trees are nearly always in better condition in the fall than in the spring.

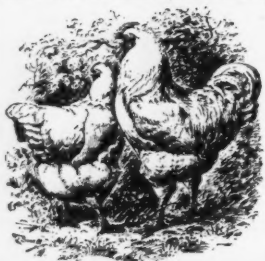
Given these four conditions, (1) well-drained, non-freezing soil, (2) in a good state of cultivation, (3) adequate moisture, and (4) having in hand good, sound, well-ripened trees, fall planting is perfectly safe—just as safe as spring planting.

Good trees, well planted in the fall in proper soil, will become established to some extent during the winter. It has been shown in some cases that the roots make a start into growth while the ground is unfrozen, but while the top is yet dormant. Thus under conditions entirely favorable, the fall-planted trees have a decided start of the spring-planted trees.

Failure on Farm and in the City.

The person who is inclined to take a pessimistic view of farming on account of the number of failures in that line should not give city life and occupations undue credit, says Farm and Fireside. The world in general measures farm life by its failures and city life by the few isolated cases of success. There is no single occupation followed by man where there are so few utter failures as in farming. The fact that a man without ability to make a living in any other way can make it by farming is certainly no discredit to the farm. In every community we see such farmers. The great mass of chronic renters are of that sort of man. They lack in education or natural ability for business life, and possessing the physical strength for following the plow they earn a living from the soil by the sweat of their brow, and if industrious live in plenty, too.

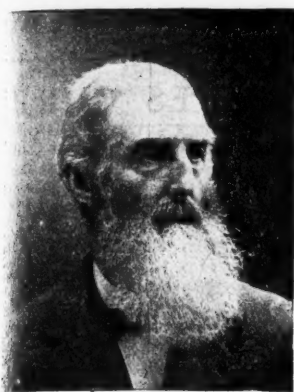
To find the hell of poverty we must visit the city. You will never find it in the country. The farm-poor are aristocrats compared with the poor of the city slums. It is rare, indeed, that a farm family suffers for want of food or shelter; so rare that many of us who have always lived on the farm never have recollection of a single case in our neighborhood. Even with my acquaintance in the little country towns about me I can not say as much of the city. On the farm misfortune may overtake a man and leave him stranded—we have all seen such cases—but he does not stay down. In a few seasons we see him on his feet with plenty to eat and wear. A man once down in the city, and the misery, the temptation, and the very air about him add to his burdens of despondency and stifle all ambition or hope in him, and he sinks, dragging with him his dependent ones.



THE WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for their meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world. White Wyandotte and Barred P. Rock, good breeding cockerels, \$2.00; pullets, \$2.50 each; trios, \$6.00. Eggs in season from Prize Stock, \$1.50 for 13. Also, S. C. Brown Leghorn good breeding cockerels, \$1.00 each; pullets, \$1.50 each; trios, \$4.00. Eggs in season, \$1.00 for 13.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N.Y.



P. H. Corwin, Originator of
The Niagara Peach.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I received yours of the 9th inst., and sent specimens of Niagara peach to Prof. H. B. Van Deman. The specimen was not as ripe as that sent you, therefore the quality would not be quite as good. There is no doubt but that Niagara is the finest peach grown in the Northern states, and it seems to me that you will be perfectly safe in listing it. It originated in Niagara County, New York, with me, and has been in bearing twelve years. It is a seedling of Early Crawford, but very much superior in size and quality. It ripens September 1st, is a good shipping peach, a good bearer, and is free from yellows. It has dark foliage, and is a very strong and vigorous grower. There is a great call for Niagara trees in Niagara County. I can hardly sell an Early Crawford. I have been growing nursery stock for thirty years, more especially the peach, and set my own trees. The Niagara I discovered among my Early Crawfords, my attention being first called to them by other people to whom I had sold trees. I saw that they were a distinct variety, and began budding them in 1894, and have continued since that time. The demand was so great that I could not fill my orders last spring. When I first began budding these peaches I gave them the name of Mammoth Crawford, but shortly after dropped it for the name of Niagara, as it seemed to be more popular. A neighbor of mine began budding some peaches at about the same time, and gave them the name of Niagara, claiming that they originated with him, but such was not the case, as I did not buy any trees or buds from him. He is now out of the business.

P. H. Corwin, Niagara Co., N. Y.

Cider Making.

"Do you know how to make cider?"
"Why, yes, of course every one knows how cider is made."

But the fact remains that there is much to be said about cider making. I would not care to drink cider made by a slovenly, dirty man. There is a vast difference between cider made with machinery that is kept clean, a building that is kept clean, where every tank and implement is clean, and that made with unclean surroundings. I remember a

WRITE AND SEE.

Don't Let Prejudice Keep you from Getting well.

No Money is Wanted.

Simply write a postal for the book that applies to your case. See what I have to say. You can't know too much about ways to get well.

My way is not less effective because I tell you about it. There are millions of cases which nothing else can cure. How can I reach them save by advertising?

I will send with the book also an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell him to let you test it for a month at my risk. If it cures you, the cost will be \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay him myself.

The book will tell you how my Restorative strengthens the inside nerves. It brings back the power that operates the vital organs. My book will prove that no other way can make those organs strong.

No matter what your doubts. Remember that my method is unknown to you, while I spent a lifetime on it. Remember that only the cured need pay. Won't you write a postal to learn what treatment makes such an offer possible?

Simply state which
Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

cider mill managed by quaker brothers near the old farm where I was born. These quakers were nice people, and exceedingly cleanly in regard to everything about their persons, their houses, their farms or elsewhere. Their cleanliness extended to their cider mill, which was famous through a large section of the country, and as a result their cider sold at fancy prices. The reputation of their cider was not due entirely to their cleanliness, for they had methods of filtering and preserving not known to most people. None of their cider went into vinegar but was all shipped away, and they were scarcely able to supply the demand. The first essential in cider making would be that of cleanliness, and this is not all fancy, for who can doubt that dirty machinery, tools, casks, etc., destroy the quality of cider, whether used for cider or vinegar. For one reason or another cider is not what it used to be in old times. I am convinced that too much water is used in the manufacture of cider. It is a question with me whether the owners of cider mills put as much water into the cider they keep for their own use, as they do in that sent home to the farmers who themselves provide apples for the cider. In old times I have seen cider so rich that one glass fresh from the press would be all one would like to drink. It used to keep much longer than the diluted cider of today. If I was engaged in making cider I would make good cider, and aim to have a reputation for good cider, and would expect to get prices to correspond. There is no more difficulty in keeping good cider sweet than there is in keeping grape juice sweet.

What Items Must Be Planted in the Fall.

Currants and gooseberry plants leave out at the first signs of spring, therefore they should be planted in the fall. It is hardly possible to get them dug and shipped early enough to be planted safely in the spring. Blackberry plants and grape vines do far better when planted in the fall. Pansy seeds and sweet peas can be planted in the fall. Paeony, Crocus and tulip bulbs must be planted in the fall. Dahlias, Cannas and Gladiolus must be planted in the spring. The editor of Green's Fruit Grower plants largely of nearly all kinds of fruit trees, also of ornamental plants and vines in the fall, and he is planning to plant quite largely this fall. For several weeks he has been staking and preparing beds around his Rochester place for planting ornamental trees and shrubs by the hundred or perhaps thousand. He is planning to plant a peach orchard on his new farm recently bought. In planting peaches in the fall he will not fail to do as R. Morrill recommends, and that is to bank up as high as possible about the trunk of the peach trees after planting, this bank of earth to be removed in the spring.

Women in Business.

The remark is often made that women "know nothing of business." In regard to a large majority of women whose business it is to engineer happy homes this statement is untrue. It is also unjust to thousands of sensible women who are necessarily compelled to take care of themselves and their families, and who have ably demonstrated that they are capable of doing so with as much shrewdness and wisdom as men who are their peers. The mass of women show no business knowledge in the methods of earning money, because there is some one to earn money for them, and to them is given the province of home. Women are likely to be contented with the care of the home so long as the support of the family is undertaken by men whose natural province it is. When it becomes a woman's place to enter the business world she has in thousands of instances demonstrated that she has as keen wits as a man and is as capable of receiving training in business.—Tribune.

Every farmer can afford to buy one or two blooded male fowls. These have the power of improving his whole flock. There are men that go on year after year with their large flocks of scrubs or mongrels; they say they are not particular about having blooded birds. Very well, then they have no reason for being in a hurry about breeding up. In that case it will be a paying investment to kill off all the roosters not of good stock and buy good birds to act as the heads of the flock. In a few years the farmer will find himself with a very valuable flock of high grade birds.

WOMEN CURED BY SWAMP-ROOT.

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, SWAMP-ROOT, Will Do For YOU, Every Reader of Green's Fruit Grower May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by Green's Fruit Grower none seem to speak higher of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy than the one we publish this month for the benefit of our readers.

"You have no idea how well I feel. I am satisfied that I do not need any more medicine, as I am in as good health as I ever was in my life." So says Mrs. Mary Englehard, of 2835 Madison street, St. Louis, Mo., a reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"For more than ten years I had suffered with what the doctors termed female trouble; also heart trouble, with swelling of the feet and limbs. Last summer I felt so badly that I thought I had not long to live. I consulted doctor after doctor and took their medicines, but felt no better. The physicians told me my kidneys were not affected, and while I

Did Not Know I Had Kidney Trouble.

I somehow felt certain my kidneys were the cause of my trouble. A friend recommended me to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and I must say I derived immense benefit almost from the first week. I continued the medicine, taking it regularly, and I am now in splendid health. The pains and aches have all gone. I have recommended Swamp-Root to all my friends and told them what it has done for me. I will gladly answer any one who desires to write me regarding my case. I most heartily endorse Swamp-Root from every standpoint. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the weak spots and drives them out of the system." MRS. MARY ENGLEHARD.

Swamp-Root will do just as much for any housewife whose back is too weak to perform her necessary work, who is always tired and overwrought, who feels that the cares of life are more than she can stand. It is a boon to the weak and ailing.



MRS. MARY ENGLEHARD.

How to Find Out If You Need Swamp-Root.

—that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in most cases, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their many ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing trouble.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation,—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition but no strength.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

Sample Bottle Sent Free By Mail.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in Green's Fruit Grower when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Money is not the only thing that is worth saving in this world, nor is it the best thing. If both men and women would realize this before it is too late. But the knowledge is always tardy in its arrival; they have gained the one thing at the expense of another quite as valuable, with the price which they have paid they have lost the capacity of enjoying what they have gained. A little stopping once in awhile to think and to take account of one's mental, physical and nerve stock will very soon set things right, especially if the women will be sensible, think in the right direction, and be governed by thoughts when they have fully formulated them; and, above all, if they will dare to be independent of the opinions of other women, who, like themselves, are held down by tradition, and do the right and sensible way, even if it is diametrically opposed to the "old way." Why do we live if not to learn?—Woman's Home Companion.

Catalogue of Ornamental Trees.

PARKS AND HOME GROUNDS LAID OUT AND PLANTED BY GREEN'S MEN.

We are issuing two catalogues; one of fruit trees and one of ornamental trees, plants and vines. If you are improving your place, or are establishing a new home and are interested in ornamental trees and plants, we should be pleased to send you our ornamental catalogue, beautifully illustrated, if you will apply for it by postal card. We have a surplus of many kinds of ornamental shrubs and shall be glad to make prices if you will submit a list of your wants. If you have extensive grounds which you desire laid out into drives, lawns, etc., write us, that we may visit your place and make estimates for all the work, we supplying and planting trees, shrubs, etc.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Best Winter Mulch for Strawberry Beds.

Clean straw or swale grass makes the best winter mulch. The rows are covered two to four inches deep. This winter mulch should be raked from the plants and left between the rows as a protection to the fruit and a safeguard against drouth in the fruiting season. The use of well rotted manure, ploughed under when fitting the land for plants, gives the best results in many cases. Especially is this the case when a dry growing season occurs, the plants being able at once to obtain available plant food, and growing without a check and making runners early in the season. In many soils the manure adds the needed humus. Green or half rotted manure is more often an injury than a benefit, because of the many weed seeds it contains. Many strawberry beds are practically ruined by the weeds introduced by the use of such manure. Perhaps the better method of using manure is to apply it rather heavily to the crop grown on the land the year before strawberries are planted, following that crop with a clover crop to be turned under in the spring before setting plants. Prof. L. H. Bailey.

Picking Pears.

One important point for the inexperienced pear grower to determine is the exact time for picking the fruit, says Year Book of Department of Agriculture. The pear is quite exceptional as compared with the ordinary orchard fruits in that it is much better if picked from the tree before it is ripe, and then ripened up either closely packed in a box or stored in large quantities in a tight room. Very few pears are at their best if allowed to ripen on the tree. As choice a pear as Clapps Favorite becomes dry and mushy at the core and very poor in quality if allowed to hang on the tree, while the same fruit, picked when firm and hard, but full grown, and ripened indoors, will be of an even consistency, juicy and delicious. During the last few days that the fruit hangs on the tree the development of the hard, woody kernels, the so-called stone-cells of the pear, proceeds rapidly. Picking before the fruit is ripe seems to partly head off the development of these stone-cells, and the subsequent ripening processes still further soften and disintegrate them. Among the pears of medium and poorer quality, such as the Duchess, Kieffer, etc., the ripening process may almost be said to make the fruit edible, at least make it fit for a dessert fruit. Kieffers allowed to hang on the tree until they are full colored and ready to drop have the maximum amount of stone-cells; in fact, the portion surrounding the core becomes almost a mass of woody matter under these circumstances. If, on the other hand, the fruit is picked when it first attains full size, or even a little before, and is ripened in bulk in the dark, it will color up a beautiful delicate yellow, frequently with a red blush, and soften evenly throughout, making a fairly good pear to eat out of the hand and a most excellent canning and cooking fruit. Pears allowed to hang too long on the trees when they are apparently ripe and soft will be found to have merely a shell, about half an inch thick, of ripened pulp and a large central portion either too hard to eat or filled too completely with stone-cells.

Covering for Tree Wounds.

Asked for a recipe for covering the wounds of trees made in pruning, the editor of the Garden and Field says: "We have experimented in this direction for four years with coal tar, paint and grafting wax. For pears, apples, and olives we recommend coal tar as being the simplest and easiest to apply. It does not appear to be quite so good for almonds, peaches, apricots, and plums, but it does these trees no harm, and, in any case, they do not heal over wounds as readily as the pear and apple. We have applied it to the orange with no ill effect, and in every case with every tree it preserves the wood from decay as well as anything we have used. Grafting wax is a good thing, but it will not last like tar. Good lead paint is perhaps the best all-around material, but must be renewed more often than tar."

Professor Bailey in his "Pruning Book" devotes special attention to this subject, and concludes his remarks, after referring to the opinions of a number of fruit-growers, in these words: "My conclusion is, after having had the question in mind for a decade, that a heavy application of paint is the best all-around dressing for common pruning wounds, and this, I believe, is the

commonest opinion with careful orchardists."

Prof. Simon Newcomb, lecturing on the progress of astronomy, before Columbian University, says: "It is determined that the solar system is moving forward in space forty thousand miles an hour, but whence it came or whither it is going no one can tell."

Building Fruit Houses.

A fruit house should be so constructed as to preserve an even temperature. Storage houses are of two types: First, those which modify but do not regulate extremes of temperature, and second, those which furnish definite low temperatures. Houses of the first class are generally within the means of the commercial fruit grower. Those of the second belong to the equipment of the fruit dealer. The ordinary storage house is probably a frame building provided with a well drained cellar and having perfectly insulated walls and double doors. Insulation is secured by providing two or more air spaces in the walls. These air spaces should be separated by paper covered partitions. Comparatively low temperatures in these buildings may be secured in fall by keeping them tightly closed during the warm part of the day and ventilated only on cool nights. Fruit houses of this character will keep out frost so that the grower may hold his fruit till a favorable opportunity for selling occurs. Dry air prevents the growth of fungi, but causes the fruit to shrivel; a moist atmosphere on the other hand preserves the plumpness of the fruit but encourages the development of parasitic plants. Extremes should be avoided. The principal thoughts for the fruit grower to keep in mind in handling his fruit are that it is a perishable article, that its keeping season may be lengthened by careful handling and by low, even temperature, and that profits may be increased by placing it on the market in an attractive form.—College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

Spirea Van Houtteii.

Among the best of such shrubs is Spirea Van Houtteii. It is graceful and neat at all times, but when in full bloom it looks like a great bank of purest snow. The illustration is a photographic reproduction of one standing near my front gate. It is now seven years old, is about five feet high and eight feet across the top. When in full bloom it invariably creates a sensation. People passing along the highway often stop to admire it, and a great many have asked for "sprouts," seeds and cuttings, offering to pay any reasonable price for them. It does not sprout, and I never saw a seed on it. We have rooted several cuttings for friends. The plants are cheap at the nurseries—fifteen to twenty-five cents for fair-sized shrubs. It grows rather slowly at first, but after getting fairly started it soon makes a beautiful shrub. It would make a very pretty ornamental hedge. The one illustrated has never been pruned.—Farm and Fireside.

Harness Blacking.

The following from National Stockman and Farmer: "To two quarts of fish oil add two pounds of mutton tallow, one pint of castor oil, one-fourth pound of ivory black, one-half pound beeswax, four ounces of rosin, one ounce of Burgundy pitch. Put all together in an iron kettle over a slow fire. Boil and stir half an hour. Then set off and let settle 15 minutes. Then pour into another vessel, leaving all sediment in the bottom. When cold, it is ready for use."

No Person Should Die

of any kidney disease or be distressed by stomach troubles or tortured and poisoned by constipation. Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine will be sent free and prepaid to any reader of this publication who needs it and writes for it. One dose a day of this remedy does the work and cures perfectly, to stay cured. If you care to be cured of indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence, catarrh of stomach and bowels, constipation, or torpid and congested liver; if you wish to be sure that your kidneys are free from disease and are doing their necessary work thoroughly; if you expect to be free from bladder and prostate inflammation and from catarrh, rheumatism and backache; if you desire a full supply of pure, rich blood, a healthy tissue and a perfect skin, write at once for a free bottle of this remedy and prove for yourself, without expense to you, that these ailments are cured quickly, thoroughly, and permanently with only one dose a day of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine.

Any reader of Green's Fruit Grower may have a sample bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine sent free and prepaid by writing to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y. It cures catarrh, indigestion, constipation of the bowels, congestion of the kidneys, inflammation of bladder, and enlargement of prostate gland. There is no trouble and but a trifle of expense to cure the most stubborn case. Write for a free bottle.

Packages for Pears.

The half-bushel peach basket is very commonly used in handling the pear crop for delivery to canneries in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, says Year Book of the Agricultural Department. This basket usually goes under the name of the five-eighths basket. Very few of the models, however, hold five-eighths of a bushel. This basket, with a slatted cover, is also very largely used in shipping by steamer and otherwise to Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is in some respects the least desirable package of all except in cases where the grower can haul the fruit direct to the city markets, or where cars can be filled by packing the entire car tightly with the baskets. The pear box, usually with a middle partition and holding from three pecks to a bushel, is very commonly used in the Eastern states. Some very rough specimens of this type of package, made of undressed laths, with wide spaces between, annually reach the markets of our Eastern cities, and as the package commonly sells the fruit, low prices may always be guaranteed for such a package, regardless of its contents. On the other hand, the pear box on this model made of neatly dressed half-inch pine or similar wood, can be made really a fancy package, and if the fruit is wrapped in paper, and carefully sorted and packed, it may bring the best prices in the market. In New York state and New England bushel kegs are very largely used for shipping Bartlett, Anjou, and other pears. A still larger package is the pear barrel, a special barrel made for shipping pears, smaller and with less bulge than the apple barrel, and holding about two and a quarter bushels. Kieffer pears, and very commonly the Southern Le Conte pears, are frequently shipped in regular apple barrels.

If the grower ships to a commission house, it will be wise to consult the commission merchant as to the form of package which suits the market demands of his city for the different grades and varieties of his fruit. It is very often wise to put up the fancy fruit in a fancy and perhaps small package and to put the poorer grades into larger and cheaper packages. Usually nothing is gained by deception in packing the fruit, especially if the grower expects to use the same market repeatedly and to sell to the same consumers. It is usually best to have a distinct brand or trade-mark if any considerable quantity is to be sold. If the fruit is really meritorious, grocery-men and other fruit buyers will quickly become familiar with this mark and will come back and call for it again. Fruit which is known by a brand will often sell readily and quickly for 50 per cent. more than other fruit equally as good, but not known to be so by the buyer.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND DIABETES CURED.

Harvard University Acting as Judge.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., demonstrated before the editorial board of the Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of the remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney disease. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the Post, and five cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by the Post and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months all were pronounced cured. Harvard University having been chosen by the board to make examination of the cases before and after the treatment.

Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVING K. MOTT, M. D., 51 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, O.

GRINDS EAR CORN, SHELLED CORN, OATS, RYE, BARLEY, KAFFIR CORN, ETC. Fine or coarse, for feed or family purposes. Has shake feed. Burrs are made of white metal, so hard that no other tool will touch them. They will open and let shells or hard substances through without breakage. We furnish this mill with or without crushers and elevators. CAPACITY 10 to 45 bu. an hr., according to power. The only mill that grinds ear corn and all other grain successfully. With 2, 4 or 6 H. P. Made in 3 sizes for power up to 12 horse. Guaranteed to grind more ear corn than any mill made with same power, because crusher and grinding plates are on separate shafts, reducing friction. We have 40 styles of grinders, adapted to power wind mills, engines and horse powers of all sizes. We also furnish powers of all kinds for driving all kinds of machinery. Write for our Large Free Catalogue of 15,000 other articles. Marvin Smith Co., 55-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

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LIFE SIZE DOLL FREE "Baby's clothes will now fit Dollie." Girls can get this beautiful Life Size Doll absolutely Free for selling only four boxes of our Great Cold & Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box. Write today and we will send you the tablets by mail postpaid; when sold send us the money (\$1.00) and we will send you this Life Size Doll which is 24 inch high and can wear baby's clothes. Dollie has an indestructible Head, Golden Hair, Rosy Cheeks, Brown Eyes, Kid Colored Body, a Gold Plated Beauty Pin, Red Stockings, Black Shoes, and will stand alone. This doll is an exact reproduction of the finest hand painted French Doll, and will live in a child's memory long after childhood days have passed. Address: NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., Dept. 971, New Haven, Conn.

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GREEN'S New Fall Catalog.

You will not get it unless you send for it. It is FREE TO ALL who apply for it. It is too valuable to send unless you want it.

What is the difference between a good man and a bad man? Character, quality. What is the difference between a good tree and a bad tree? The answer is the same—character, quality. The character or quality of a tree depends largely upon the soil and climate where grown.

ROCHESTER TREES have long had an excellent reputation throughout the entire country. This is owing to the fact that Rochester is a most favorable locality. Last winter millions of trees were destroyed by severe freezing in nearly every state and territory, but Rochester trees escaped, the thermometer there reaching only 10 degrees below zero. Even tender peach buds were not injured at Rochester last winter. No fruit trees were injured in the slightest degree.

We invite your attention to our large stock of apple trees, standard and dwarf pear trees, plum, cherry, and peach trees, also, to a large collection of small fruit plants of every kind desired for the garden or fruit farm, all in the best possible condition, with ample roots and wood well matured.

15,000 under-sized trees of all kinds at low prices. If you want them, write us.

Our new, large catalogue will be sent FREE ON APPLICATION ONLY. You will get it if you don't send for it by postal card.

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Rhode Island Greening.

The American Cultivator says that the original Greening apple tree is still standing on the farm of Solomon Fawcett, at Mount Hygela, in North Freetown, R. I. The tree was a very old one when the farm was sold in 1801. The owner informed the purchaser that it was a pity the old tree was going to decay, as it produced the best fruit of any in the orchard. The purchaser determined to see how long he could keep it alive, and it still survives, after almost another century has been added to its venerable years. But it shows signs of final decay, and the parent of the famous Rhode Island Greenings, which has set its grafts on the orchards of almost all the world, will soon be but a neighborhood memory. It is doubtful if there is a more famous apple tree to be found in all Pomona's groves from end to end of the earth. Rhode Island Greening is an enormous bearer, and bears regularly every year. Season, winter. Those who buy trees of Greening must not expect straight trees, for they will not grow straight with the best treatment that the nursery man can give. Here is a question that tree planters should understand. All varieties do not grow equally straight. While the Spy, Wealthy, Baldwin and Ben Davis may be as straight as the ramrod of a gun, the Greening, Fameuse and a few other varieties are naturally a little crooked in growth; however, such trees tend to become straight with age; therefore, while there may be quite a bend in the Greening tree when planted, after ten years it will not be perceptible.

A New Fruit.

There is every reason to suppose that before long a most delicious fruit, new to America, will dominate our markets; already a few specimens have found their way to the seaboard cities.

This is the mangosteen—native to the Moluccas and extensively cultivated in Ceylon and Java, and latterly introduced to Jamaica and other portions of British West Indies. It is about the size of a small orange, spherical in form, and when the rind is removed a juicy pulp, "white and soluble as snow," is revealed, possessing a most delicious flavor—something like a nectarine, with a dash of strawberry and pineapple combined.—Southern China.

Soon or late Love is his own avenger. Byron.

Virtue's the paint that can make wrinkles shine.—Young.

Who often reads, will sometimes wish to write.—Crabbe.

Where demonstrations come in the van, remonstrations come in the rear.—Landon.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

The Apple Crop.

Taking 100 as representing an ideal crop, 85 represents an average, one year with another, says Orange Judd Farmer. On this basis the crop of New England now seems to indicate about 25, with the quality only fair. Russets are best, Baldwins poorest. Fall apples are more numerous than any other varieties. In New York the crop averages from 25 to 40 per cent., Kings and Spys are fairly good, with Russets and Greenings next, but Baldwins are poor. Prospects are a little better in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the yield promising to be about from 45 to 50 per cent., with the quality only fair. In Maryland and the south Atlantic states the crop will range from 50 to 60 per cent. of an average, with the quality fairly good. Where orchards were neglected, the fruit is inferior.

Moving west to Ohio, the condition decreases again. The quality is poor, as orchards were as a rule neglected this year. In some of the central counties an average of 50 per cent. will be secured. In Michigan the condition is still lower, taking the state as a whole. Ingham, Shiawassee, and Genesee counties are the exceptions, the average being 70 per cent. In other counties noted for their orchards, such as Kent, VanBuren, Washtenaw, Eaton, and Oakland, the yield will not be more than 35 to 60 per cent. Indiana will have about one half a crop, returns indicating that the condition in that state is higher than any in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. Illinois will average about 40 per cent. of an average crop of only fair quality, apples small. The best apples in the central part of the state will this year come from Shelby, Macon, Sangamon counties, and from southern counties, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Hamilton, and Johnson. These counties

will average perhaps 65 per cent. The Quincy district will produce 40 to 50 per cent. Iowa not more than 35 per cent. of a crop, poor quality. Missouri will have less than half a crop. The best apples are found in the southern part of the state, where many new orchards were planted several years ago, with the far northwestern counties second. Possibly the recent heavy rains will result in a material improvement before gathering time. In Kansas and Nebraska the apple crop is poor, ranging from 40 to 45 per cent. of only a fair quality.

The Canadian crop is short, but of good quality. In Ontario the best showing is along the lakes. The Nova Scotia crops seem to be fairly good and of good quality. Taken as a whole, the apple prospects are not at all satisfactory. In many places there will not be enough for home use and those who buy will find the prices higher than usual and the quality not satisfactory.

Marketing Pears.

The methods used in marketing pears vary so greatly in different parts of the country that it would be impossible to describe them all in detail here. The season of the year, whether summer or winter, the distance from market, the purpose for which the fruit is intended, as well as many other conditions peculiar to the markets of different cities, all have their effect in determining the methods used by the successful pear grower. The California grower packs his pears, mostly wrapped in paper, in neatly constructed boxes, shipping them in carload lots to New York, Boston, or other Eastern cities, or perhaps to London. The fruit is sorted and packed directly after it is picked from the trees, and is expected to ripen in transit and open up in prime condition for eating 3,000 miles or more from the orchard. The grower of the Le Conte and Kieffer pear in the Gulf States also packs his fruit in wholesale methods, using barrels or boxes, and ships it in car lots or sometimes even in train lots, to Northern cities. On the other hand, the Eastern grower may ripen up a few bushels in his house and deliver them direct to his retail or wholesale customers. Large quantities of pears are consumed by the canneries, both on the Pacific Coast and in the Eastern States. The large crop of Kieffers, which is now getting to be such an important factor in the pear market of Eastern cities during the autumn months, is very largely taken up by the canneries, especially in Baltimore, and the trade in canned Kieffer pears is very rapidly increasing. For the canning trade the pears are almost always shipped in baskets of the type of the Maryland and Delaware peach basket, and the baskets are generally returned to the grower to be used over and over again. The price paid is usually so low that the cost of the baskets is an important item if they are not returned. The price is often as low as 15 to 20 cents a half-bushel basket, and 25 to 30 cents is considered a good price. At this price Kieffer pear growing is immensely profitable. This can be readily understood when we realize that the yield is often more than 1,000 baskets per acre.—Year Book of Department of Agriculture.

Country policeman—Look at the luck of that Mulrooney! He's been transferred to the mounted police.

Friend—What advantage is that?

"When there's troubles see how much quicker he can get out of the way than a feller on foot!"

Cleaning Buggy and Harness.

The method used by one farmer and one which makes it possible to perform the work without soiling one's garments to any disagreeable extent is: He first removes all cushions, curtains, etc., dusts well and cleanses leather or rubber parts. The next is to place the buggy on two trestles and remove the wheels to a watering trough, which is beneath a large willow tree. Spray the buggy. Then turn the wheels around in the trough. At the same time remove all earthy matter that is soaked enough not to scratch the varnish. The wheels, or any part, must not be kept wet long or the paint will acquire a whitish color, in which case a little, but very little, linseed oil on a soft rag can be used with good effect, after the paint has been thoroughly dried.

When the wheels are clear of mud rinse with clear water and set in the shade to drip off while the remainder of the rig is attended to. Wash in the same way. Wipe with a cloth wrung out of clean water and polish with a soft lintless rag. Well worn gingham are good for this purpose. Wipe all drops off the wheels with a clean, well-wrung cloth and follow with a dry one. Clean all gummy substance from the spindles and inside the hubs. Oil spindles and put wheels securely on.

The Best Barn Floor.

The best and cheapest floor for barns is earth. The only exception to this is for dairy cattle, when the only suitable floor is one of cement. This is for sanitary reasons, and for no other, because animals are not only liable to slip, but to become sore in standing on cement floors. Good cement floors will cost in the neighborhood of 18 cents a square foot.

This idea of earth floors will be met by the objection that animals will tread them full of holes. The answer to this objection is that the proper treatment of earth floors, or any other for that matter, is to use a comparatively large amount of bedding. As with all precautions some holes will be worn in the floor, the proper way to mend these is to clean them thoroughly of all filth and ram down some slightly moistened clay. This plan will succeed in securing a good grafting of the new earth with the old and make a complete repair. All earth floors should have a top dressing of cinders, sand or gravel, though it need not be a heavy one.—E. Davenport, Director Illinois Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill., in National Rural.

A Fine Kidney Remedy.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (The Clothier), says if any suffer from Kidney, Bladder or Kindred Diseases will write to him he will tell them how he was cured. He has nothing to sell or give, just directs you to a Home Cure that does the work.



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Free Rural Mail Delivery is now being provided in many sections of the country, and in a little while will apply to the whole country. If you are not on a route now, you soon will be. The Government's only request is that you provide a suitable box in which the mail may be deposited. The Government insists upon a box of its own approval. Our box has been approved by the Government.

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is the only one made from steel plates, stamped out, formed to shape and riveted together. Only one seam in the entire box—no solder. Has letter holder, change holder, spring lid, etc. Finished in hard white aluminum with your name on top in black letters. Big enough to hold any package the carrier brings from town. Our splendid illustrated booklet tells the story completely. Send for it to day. We send a sample box, express paid for \$2.00.

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Heiskell's Ointment

Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Back up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap, 25 cents.

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Beating Mill. Grinds ear corn, rye, wheat, shelled corn, etc., fine or coarse to a very uniform feed, because burrs are brought together very true. The only Sweep Mill that grinds all grain, equal to a burr stone mill. It is large because the mill is CAPACITY Triple Geared. Our 17 in. burrs on this mill revolve three times to each turn of the team, making them equal to 51 in. burrs on most single geared mills. Therefore, we give you the largest capacity and most uniform feed possible to produce on a sweep mill.

RUNS EASY because all friction is relieved by our improved Ball Bearings. Is the largest and easiest running geared mill made (\$1,675 lbs.). Our prices are low because we have no agents. We guarantee this mill to grind 1-3 more than any other 2 horse geared mill. We have 8 sizes of sweep mills \$14.25 and up. Thirty other styles of grinders for all purposes. Free catalogue of 15,000 articles. Ask for it. Marvin Smith Co., 55-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.



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Our Red Rubber Gloves are a sure protection against poisons, chapped, or other skin diseases of the hands. A good all purpose glove for Fruit Growers and Packers, Florists, Gardeners, Canning Factories, Laundries, Dairymen and Housekeepers. We guarantee all our goods to be as represented or money refunded. Send for price list. Address,

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We want agents to represent us and are willing to pay liberally for one man in each county. If you wish a good situation, we can, no doubt, interest you. Send \$2.95 for 100 high-grade Londres 5-inch clear Havana cigars, together with agents' and dealers' confidential price list. We make only first-class goods and sell them at the lowest possible price. If you are looking for cheap, worthless goods, don't write us; but if you want good goods at a low price, and a business that will pay you at least \$2,000 per year, send \$2.95 and we will show you how it can be made. We had one agent who made \$85.00 in one week. Handling first-class goods is the secret of success. Do not order unless you are looking for business. Address,

THE PERRY CIGAR WORKS, Belfast, Me.

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A natural evolution from E. J. Worst's famous Catarrh Inhaler that has won a world-wide reputation. It is made of Nickel and will last a life time; is so compact it may easily be carried in a vest pocket, or reticule. Cures Diseases by destroying the Germs that produce them. The latest discovery for treating Catarrh and all diseases of the Air passages by dry air inhalation.

Catarrh.

Don't take medicine into the stomach to kill germs of Catarrh in the head. Nothing but Air can reach the homes of these germs and, when medicated by passing through the Co-ro-na, kills them. Air was the agency that carried the germs of disease into your head and is the only agency that will carry a medication that will destroy them. It is a combination of science and common-sense that has for years proved beyond all question of doubt to be the only positive cure for these diseases. Catarrh, Colds, Pains and Roaring in the Head, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Headache, Partial Deafness, La Grippe and all diseases of the air passages, yield as if by magic. This is a pocket physician, so simple that a child can use it anywhere, at any time. The principle of inhalation is the most perfect yet devised.

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To demonstrate how easily, quickly and completely the CO-RO-NA Mediator will cure you, we will mail to any reader naming this paper within the next few days, a CO-RO-NA Mediator complete with medicine for one year, and full directions for a quick home cure. If it gives perfect satisfaction after 3 days trial and you are pleased in every way, then send us \$1.00 to pay for it. If not, return it at the expiration time which will cost you only 50 cents. In this way you can test this unequalled treatment absolutely free, then if you are not convinced that it will cure you, you still have your money. Can any offer be fairer? You're taking no chance.

Address E. J. WORST, 96 Elmore Block, ASHLAND, OHIO.



Not Sold by Druggists. AGENTS WANTED.



Poultry for a Living.

"A good many of the reports published of results with poultry refer only to 100 or 200 hens, and these seem to indicate that the average grower of poultry does not go very extensively into the business. There are, of course, thousands who merely raise poultry as a side issue on the farm. A few choice colonies or a large barnyard flock are kept, and the returns from these are found good enough to warrant continuing the business. In fact, poultry will be raised in a small way on all farms because of the need of fresh eggs and meat. Then, too, the poultry will eat up a great deal of stuff that would otherwise prove mere waste," writes Anna Webster, in Indiana Farmer.

"But this is an era when people want to raise poultry as a business for the purpose of making a living income out of it. The question of a living income is variable and may run all the way from \$500 to \$1,500 a year. Many beginners and would-be beginners are asking, Is it possible to make the latter income from poultry? They do not mean at the outset, but after they have learned a good deal from experience and have studied the matter carefully. The reports of a good many poultry keepers indicate that they make \$200 to \$300 a year, but that is hardly sufficient for anybody except a farmer who has other crops to depend upon.

"The answer to these questions can be given affirmatively, but with some qualifications. To make a good living in raising poultry—that is, from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year—one must have a good head for planning and organization. The whole matter is to be found in the answer as to whether one can make a fair profit in 50 or 100 chickens. The person who can take a colony or two of 100 or 200 chickens and make them pay is in a fair way to enlarge his plant so he can make a good living. But what he has learned in a small way must be rigidly applied on a larger scale. The temptation to deviate from this rule generally causes trouble. If a colony of fifty hens is paying well it is reasoned that by doubling the colony twice the profit will be realized. This is not exactly true, for the plant must be enlarged, extra work be given and the initial expense increased. If the beginner thinks he can keep 100 chicks in the same place and manner as the 50 he will soon learn in sorrow of his mistake. The colony system must be observed rigidly and every increase must be made by adding more colonies or flocks. It can be figured out on the basis of 100 chickens. The profits obtained from a flock of this size can be duplicated only by making all other flocks just as separate as the first. Thus 1,000 hens make a pretty formidable number to look after, a large farm to accommodate them, but with a little planning and system they can be handled as profitably as 100. When one can handle their thousands as well as their hundreds they can make a comfortable income in poultry keeping."

Experiments in Preserving Eggs.

Of the several different methods tested by the Canadian Experiment station, two proved far superior to the rest—lime water and water glass. As regards treatment with water glass, eggs so treated were good, but put on boiling the white assumed a faint yellowish tinge, and the egg had a slight "stale" flavor. The experiments include keeping eggs for twenty-four hours, for three days, seven days, then placing in a rack, and also keeping continuously in the solution. The continuous submergence was evidently better than for a few days, and the 2 per cent. gave better results than the 10 per cent. solution. In saturated lime water, eggs were kept for two and for seven days, and also continuously. All were good and similar to those treated with water glass.

Lime water and water glass, when used continuously are equally efficacious. They give practically the same results as regards both external and internal appearances, flavor, etc. Some other solutions were tried, but did not give satisfactory results, such as immersing in

10 per cent. and 5 per cent. glycerine, coating with paraffin, and keeping in a 10 per cent. solution of common salt, and also this solution plus some water, the last giving of all others the least objectionable results.

Experiments also were made in keeping eggs for fourteen months under lime water and water glass, with the result that they were in an excellent state of preservation and had no marked odor. Saturated lime water may be regarded as better than water glass because it is cheaper and pleasanter to handle. At this station tests are of value, for they are based on the longest series of experiments that have as yet been carried out.

Getting Ready for Winter.

Don't wait until a change in the weather compels you to make any needed repairs to put the poultry house in good winter condition. Be ready for emergencies. Unexpected weather in the fall sometimes catches the negligent poultry keeper with houses sadly needing repairs. Consequently, a lot of sick, rumpy poultry and serious loss. Don't take unnecessary chances. Give the house interior a good coat of whitewash in the fall. Let the fowls go into nice, clean winter quarters. Daily attention will keep the premises in good condition, and the very satisfaction of knowing they are so should be sufficient reward for any so-called extra trouble. Such attention, however, pays in many ways.

On many farms the poultry become a nuisance; the farmer is to blame, however, not the poultry. Give the poultry a chance to show what they can do by giving them a good, dry, warm house in winter and provide a varied diet. Then you may gather eggs in winter to sell when they bring paying prices.

The farmer who decries pure-bred poultry plainly proclaims he is a "rut" farmer. His complaint proves he is not well informed, and that he condemns what thousands of progressive, intelligent farmers are making a source of constant money-bringing on their farms. Prejudice is a rank stumbling block in any calling.

Poultry suffer for water on many farms. Other live stock are properly looked after in the providing of water, but the poultry must get it any way they can. The hens that have to depend on their water supply by getting it from the pools formed by the cattle and horses' feet in barnyards will sooner or later succumb to mysterious diseases. Watch the flock on a warm evening and note how much clean fresh water they will drink. Then you will wonder how those that are cruelly compelled to partake of filthy water exist as long as they do.

If you don't take intelligent interest in your poultry when you cull you may select some of the most promising to be sold or killed and save indifferent ones. Study the characteristics and requirements of the breed you keep. "Knowledge is power" in everything.

First Step Toward Winter Eggs.

The poultry keeping operations of the farm will always be on a low plane where there is lack of system in regularly getting rid of the hens after their second, or at most, third year, says Wallace's Farmer. We wish we could impress this fact upon every farmer who is disposed to give the slightest recognition to the part which the chickens play in connection with the farm revenues. It is a sheer waste of money to build good houses and fill them, with hens which have lived beyond the day of their greatest usefulness. Send the aged hens away this summer just as soon as they have weaned their brood. Don't wait until fall, as they will then have to be sold in competition with the young stock, with which the market will be flooded. You could not find poorer employment than trying to get winter eggs from hens over three years old.

The Maine Farmer tells of a poultry keeper in Robbinston who began with Plymouth Rocks twenty-five years ago, and who now has two thousand hens and as many chickens growing in his orchard. It shows plainly the kinship that should exist between fruit growing and poultry. The oil barrels that serve as coops are about eight feet apart through the orchard, and not a green thing is growing there but the trees, while the bark of the trees is smooth and glossy, and the leaves a rich deep green that can only be obtained under high cultivation. He is now getting about three hundred eggs a day, and as the hens stop laying he will market them to make room for the growing pullets, as he renews his stock each year. Eggs are gathered several times a day and shipped twice a week, bringing considerably above market quotations.

Poultry Notes.

With fancy poultry breeding close culling is necessary.

The turkey pays well when the surroundings are favorable.

To cure chicken cholera is a hard task; it is easier to prevent.

A large number of young cockerels in the yard are a nuisance.

Some hens never make good incubators; the heat is either too high or too low.

All of the best breeds have been built up by judicious inbreedings of selected fowls.

A standard variety of poultry well cared for in every way can be made of more value than a dozen kinds neglected.

As a table fowl a good fat duck ranks among the best, and for this reason they are never a drug on the market, but sell readily at good prices.

Most grain is deficient in lime and mineral matters, but bran is rich in nitrogen, carbon and mineral, and is good to feed with grain.

Confinement and idleness often generate vicious habits like egg-eating or feather pulling.

Hardy, wide rangers, those clean of limb and with small combs, are best for the farm.

Hens require and must have carbonate and phosphate of lime for their shells, and they must have all they want.

The egg contains almost all of the constituents of the human body, hence a variety of food is needed to construct

Preserving Eggs.

Numerous methods of preserving eggs are in use, says Field and Farm. The idea of all of them is to keep out the air so that oxygen decay may be arrested for a considerable length of time, especially if the eggs are perfectly fresh at the start and are kept in a cool, dark place. The standard method most used by speculators and dealers is to put eggs in lime water. The process is as follows, this recipe having been widely sold at \$5 under pledge of secrecy. Take two gallons of water, twelve pounds of unslaked lime and four pounds of salt, or in that proportion, according to the quantity of eggs to be preserved. Stir several times daily and then let stand until the liquid has settled and is perfectly clear. Draw or carefully dip off the clear liquid, leaving the sediment at the bottom. Take five ounces each of baking soda, cream of tartar, salt-peter and an ounce of alum. Pulverize and mix these and dissolve in one gallon of boiling water and add to the mixture twenty gallons of pure lime water. This will about fill a cider barrel. Put the eggs in carefully so as not to crack any of the shells, letting the water always stand an inch above the eggs, which can be done by placing a barrel head a little smaller upon them and weighing it. This amount of liquid will preserve 150 dozen eggs. It is not necessary to wait to get a full barrel or smaller package of eggs, but can be put in at any time if fresh. The same liquid should be used only once.—Field and Farm.

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when you may be absolutely sure about it?

If the eggs are good and you put them in a **Reliable Incubator** and follow instructions, you are sure to get a satisfactory hatch. If you put the chicks into a **RELIABLE BROODER** you will raise every one that could be raised in any other way. Our 20TH CENTURY POULTRY BOOK tells why and a hundred other things every poultry owner should know. Sent for 10 cents. We have 115 yards of thoroughbred poultry.

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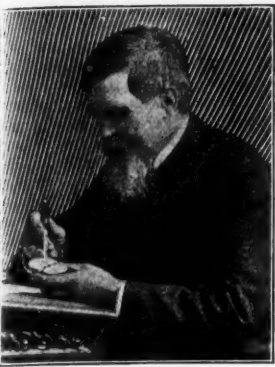
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Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

VAN DEMAN PAPERS



Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

Cold Storage for Fruits.

Such a display of apples from cold storage has never before been seen in any part of the world as has been on the tables at the Pan-American Exposition from the formal opening day, May 20th, until this writing, July 12th. Every state that attempted to make an exhibit in this way has succeeded. The states included in this display of last year's apples extend from Maine to Virginia and Missouri, and there seems to be very little difference in the degree of success attained.

One of the most important points seems to be that apples, to keep well, must be picked rather early. An apple must be in good keeping condition or it will not keep well even in cold storage, although there is no doubt that the low temperature is a wonderful preventive against decay. It is also noticed that these early gathered apples keep much better on the exhibition tables, after they are exposed to the open air of course, than those that were in a more mature state when they were put in cold storage. But, if they were gathered too early, that is before they had been well colored and had attained full size, they lacked flavor as well as any appearance. There is, evidently, a medium stage of maturity that should be carefully noted at gathering time.

Another very important point is the wrapping of fruit. They should first be wrapped in light paraffined paper and then in another paper which may be soft in its character. The apples, after having been thus prepared, should be packed tightly in boxes or barrels and immediately put in cold storage. Any delay seems to be against them. The temperature at which they seem to have kept best is very near the freezing point, or from 32 degrees to 35 degrees Fahrenheit. The old idea that cold storage apples will decay very quickly after being taken out, seems not to hold good when the precautions above mentioned have been observed.

The Home Berry Patch.

It is indeed a sad fact that many persons who live in the country or on lots in towns where they might grow a good supply of berries for home use do not do so. It seems to be a sort of bugbear in the eyes of many such people, when really it is a very light task to secure an abundant supply. In the first place the ground should be made very rich and the deeper it is worked with plow or spade the better. Stable manure, ashes either from wood or coal, trash from the chip pile, decayed vegetable matter from the forest, or anything of the kind that will add to the fertility of the soil should be worked in abundantly. The oftener the ground is worked over before planting the finer it will be pulverized and consequently the more moisture it will hold without being wet, and the better the plants will grow. No neglect in the way of proper preparation of the soil can ever be overcome by cultivation after planting. This is one of the principles of fruit culture that should never be overlooked and I can scarcely lay too much stress upon it.

What one should plant depends very largely upon where the planter lives. In a general way the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant and gooseberry may be grown with comparative ease, except that currants and gooseberries do not flourish well where the summers are long and hot. The matter of varieties is quite essential and one should take great pains to know what will suit his soil and climate best because sometimes one variety will succeed well under certain conditions and

not at all under others that may exist only a few miles distant. This is largely a matter of experiment in individual cases, although the experience of the neighbors is often a good guide. Before deciding what to plant it would be wise to learn what the neighbors are doing and what they would suggest.

Be sure to set a good strawberry patch. Use a number of varieties that will follow each other in succession from early to late so as to have a fresh supply as long as possible. Michel is about the earliest and although it is not large it is a fairly good bearer and the berry well flavored. Lady Thompson begins to ripen soon after, and the familiar old Crescent is but little later. Beder Wood, Warfield, Haverland, Aroma, Brunette and Marshall will fill up the gap until the season is quite well over and Gandy will finish it. I would get all things ready so far as the ground is concerned this fall and then in the spring work it over again at least once, and oftener will be still better. But I would never plant in the fall except the ground be thoroughly mulched, covering the plants as well, so that there will be no possibility of them being forced out by hard freezing. On the whole spring planting is best.

I would plant both black and red raspberries. A hundred good plants well cared for will soon yield a large crop for almost any family, but if there is plenty of room I would plant more. Arrange the rows so they may be cultivated by horse power. If possible have the rows not nearer than six feet, but the plants may be set half that distance in the row.

After they are set, whether it be fall or spring, cover the ground with a light mulch of coarse manure for at least a foot about each plant. This will keep the soil moist underneath it and the rains will carry down fertility so that the plants will make a vigorous growth. Pinch them back when from 10 to 30 inches high, which will cause them to be bushy instead of long and ungainly and require a severe pruning to keep them within bounds. I once asked one of the most successful raspberry growers of all those whose places I have visited to give me the secret of his success. He replied, "The free use of the pruning shears and the cultivator all summer," and I fully believe that this is the true doctrine at least to apply to the raspberry patch except it may be in some rare cases. Of the black raspberries, Kansas, Gregg and Cumberland are among the best although it is remarkable how almost any of the kinds ordinarily offered for sale will do if the ground is thoroughly manured and cultivated. Of the red kinds King, Cuthbert, London and Columbian are excellent and ripen in succession.

A berry patch without blackberries would be sadly wanting. Of early kinds perhaps Early Harvest is the best for general use. It is not a large berry but is very sweet and satisfying. Minnewaska seems to be taking the place of Kittatinny, which has long been the standard, because of the susceptibility of the latter to rust. Erie is also very good and so is Agawam. Snyder is exceedingly hardy, but the berries are rather small and are apt to have a hard core.

The best of all currants in point of quality as far as I have tested the different kinds is White Imperial. This is not a good market variety because the color seems to be objectionable. Fay is a good red variety but it has the fault of being rather drooping in habit of bush and is hard to keep off the ground. Red Cross is proving to be very good and so is Wilder.

The cultivation of the English type of gooseberry is somewhat on the increase in America. The main objection heretofore has been, and for that matter now is, that the mildew affects nearly every variety. Some are less subject to it than others, but a treatment with liver of sulphur just as the buds are opening seems to be quite effective in preventing it. Of course they are large and of excellent quality for the most part and those who are desirous of growing them can depend upon Whitesmith, Industry, Red Jacket and Triumph as being among the best. Of our native kinds the Houghton is the standard.

H. E. Van Deman.

What Women Like.

The casual every-day accomplishments of a man have much to do with women's liking, and first of all comes savoir faire, says a writer in the Cosmopolitan. He may or may not be what is rather vulgarly described as "a society man," yet he must understand and be familiar with the myriad little usages that form society's unwritten law. To

be at ease in any set, to be equal to emergencies, to carry off an awkward situation with urbanity and perfect self-possession—this faculty wins unstinted admiration from a woman. And then there are the things that go with this knowledge of the proper thing to do, the little courtesies, the delicate and tactful attentions that mean everything and nothing, the ability to order a dinner properly, to make things go off smoothly, to carry out a plan without a blunder or a jar, the carriage ready at the proper moment, the flowers specially arranged, the right seats at the theater, everything foreseen, every possible occurrence provided for, every want anticipated, every contretemps avoided.

Gathering Pears.

There is scarcely a variety of pear that should be left to fully ripen on the tree, says Vick's Magazine. A part of them will rot at the core before they are soft on the outside, and all are benefited in flavor by house-ripening. By taking the pear in the hand and placing the front finger along the stem and then turning it upwards or backwards, it will unjoint, if ready to pick. They should be stored in a cellar, or other moderately cool and even-temperated room, and left to get colored and a little mellow before using or offering for sale. If ripening is desired to be hastened, the pears should be put in a warm, but dry room, and yet kept well covered from the light.

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My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured ten of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

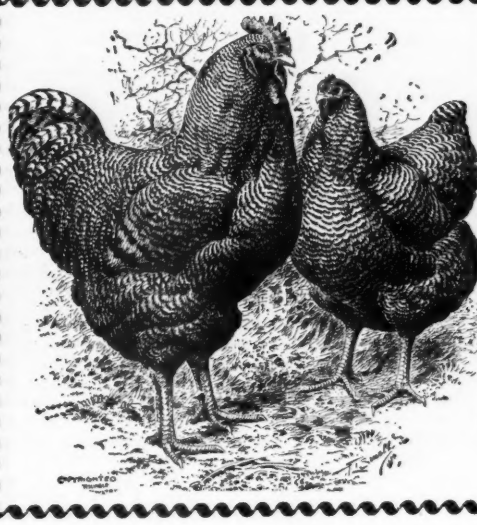
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Why are you at college? What is your object in leaving your home and going to Harvard University? These are questions which you should ask yourself, and which you should attempt to answer. I should say that your object in going to school is to become more efficient in the world's work. That is, to discipline your mind so that you can train it upon any topic and hold it there, as a gunner aims his cannon and holds it upon the target. The faculty of concentration of mind upon one subject, for even a few hours or a few days, is not possessed by every person, much less the faculty of concentrating the mind upon a business or a profession for a lifetime. Another object in attending school is to enlarge your mental vision, to get a broader view of men of the world and of practical affairs. Perhaps I could sum up my thought by saying that you are at school for the purpose of development into a competent manhood. You are not at school simply for the purpose of cramming your head with knowledge contained in books. Books can be found almost everywhere during all periods of your life. Books are of great value, and you must never expect to see the time when you can successfully dispense with them. You will surround yourself with them and consult them daily, throughout the years to come, but to attempt to fill your brain with book knowledge is to attempt to make of yourself an encyclopedia, is to attempt the impracticable, and I caution you to dispense with any such idea. Perhaps one of the greatest benefits accruing to a student in a first-class university is his daily contact with brainy men possessing superior culture. The president of a college and the faculty are a class of men who can aid you much by impressing their character upon your life. It is a great privilege to be associated with such men as are at the head of our colleges. There is also great gain in associating with bright students such as will surround you. It will be impossible for you to avoid taking on some of the characteristics of your associates. These men will vary greatly. They have come from various stations in life, some of them poor, others rich; some aristocratic, others democratic; some haughty, others free and easy; some of good moral character, others vicious.

There was a time, many years ago, when, if a man desired to be upright and holy, he banished himself to a cave, clothed himself in sackcloth and did daily penance. The modern and improved idea is that we can mingle with the world and yet not be corrupted. Every man chooses his companions, therefore you will choose those who are most congenial. You cannot escape the vicious altogether, but you will not be compelled to have such for your intimate associates.

I advise you to take a practical view throughout your life as a student, endeavoring to get at the practical side of all subjects, asking to what practical purpose can this information be applied, giving particular attention to such features as appeal to your good sense. I make this suggestion since the tendency of college life is to be impractical, or perhaps fastidious. It has been claimed by the opponents of college education, that college life tends to make a man priggish and impractical. Remember that the principal use of education is to apply it to practical ends. The world is filled with visionary people who have great schemes for the advancement of everything on the earth and under it, but the larger portion of these people are not practical, and for this reason their scheme ends in failure or calamity. If I had suspected that your practical sense would be lessened by a college course I would have favored your staying at home, but I have confidence in you, and your good sense, and believe that you will continue to take a practical view of life, and pursue your studies with the aim of being more practical when you have completed your course than when you began.

In past years I have had fears about sending you through college, owing to the prevalence of hazing. I have heard of

many young men who have been crippled for life, or whose health has been impaired, and of many who have lost their lives through hazing by student companions. I do not doubt that hazing is primarily intended for the good of the person hazed. Every boy who goes to college has peculiarities, both agreeable and disagreeable. Trouble and danger arises from the enthusiasm of young men when congregated, which often carries them beyond the bounds of reason. I believe a young man of your intelligence, and your faculty of getting along pleasantly with your companions, will pass you safely through this ordeal. When it comes your turn, however, to haze other students (and I should prefer that such an opportunity might never arise), I trust you will be merciful and remember that you are something more than a student, that you are a Christian. The word Christian means something more than a church member. It means in its true sense that wherever you are placed, or whatever your surroundings, you are to act the part not only of a gentleman, but of a benefactor of mankind. That is, you are to be a peacemaker, a quiet, polite and orderly person, bent upon doing no one an injury, but upon doing all the good you can in your lifelong journey.

Why Some Fruit Growers Fail.

Each abandoned orchard has its own history, and each case requires special explanation, says Country Gentleman. They all fall into two general classes, however: First, those who have failed in fruitgrowing; second, those who have failed in marketing. In view of the incontestable fact that the marketing is the much more difficult of the two problems, it is surprising to observe that the large majority of failures have been in fruitgrowing. The reason for this is simply that the growing comes first. If a man can not grow fruit he never makes a fair experiment in the market. It seems reasonable to assume that many of the men who failed in fruitgrowing would also fail in marketing if they ever got that far. Better men than they have failed.

Fruitgrowing is an easy business—if one understands it; and providing further that one has the energy and industry to stick to it. There is nothing mysterious nor very difficult—certainly nothing impossible—about it. Yet there are hundreds of things to be done, and the neglect of any of them means failure.

Within the last few days the writer visited three Georgia peach orchards, all located on the same soil, within two miles of each other, and planted practically with the same varieties. The first was yielding a heavy and profitable crop; the second was just about paying expenses; the third was being cut down for firewood, although it was hot weather and nobody cared much for firewood. The first orchard had correct treatment, including high cultivation, adequate fertilizing, pruning, spraying, and every other reasonable attention. The second orchard was half-cultivated, half-fertilized, half-pruned, and not sprayed at all. The third orchard had apparently never been cultivated, manured, nor pruned since the day the trees were put into the ground and forgotten there.

Origin of Bordeaux Mixture.

In 1882 Millardet visited the vineyards of Medoc, near Bordeaux, and found that the vineyardists were in the habit of spraying their vines near the highway with a copper solution in order to discolor them to prevent pillaging. Incidentally he learned that the vines thus treated were exempt from the downy mildew, which was then laying waste the vineyards of France. Thus accidentally was discovered the celebrated Bordeaux mixture, which to-day is practically the only spray that will prevent blight on tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants, etc., and is of priceless value in preventing or curing a large number of fungous diseases of fruit and fruit trees.

Selected Paragraphs.

Chicago News.

Mosquitoes have no pedigrees, yet they are often full-blooded.

A childless marriage isn't a howling success in one sense of the term.

If the victims remain single there can be no objections to love at sight.

Some women who see things as they are drive their husbands to see them double.

Married people are like shoes—if exactly alike they are not a well-fitting pair.

The man who finds fault with his neighbor's religion should spend a little time repairing his own.

It is easier for one wise man to fool a dozen fools than it is for a dozen fools to fool one wise man.

Of course the serpent knew things were coming his way as soon as he discovered a woman in the garden.

Many a young girl who objects to being the wife of a wealthy old man wouldn't object to being his widow.

Some men refuse to bet their money on the favorite in a horse race because they have a chance to lose it at better odds.

The Troubles of Br'er Williams.

Atlanta Constitution.

"De ways 'er Providence," said Brother Dickey, "is past findin' out. Take Br'er Williams, fer instance. Fer six days en dat number er nights he constant prayer fer rain, en w'en de rain come hit drowned de only mule he had en washed his house sideways! Den he lit in fer ter prey fer dry, and de sun shine so hot dat his co'nfiel' wuz burnt ter a frazzle, en de new mule what he buyed on a credit wuz sunstroked, en what wuz lef' er his house ketched fire, en sence de well done dried up he didn't have no water ter put it out! Den he got so mad he gone off in a corner ter swear in private, en de preacher, comin dat way, hearn 'im swearin' en had 'im up befo' speshul committee, en turned 'im out de church! En de las' time I seen 'im he wuz settin' in de place whah his house use ter be a-readin' er de book er Job!"

Thought He Saw Through It.

Chicago Tribune.

"Hair singed, sir?" the barber said, with a rising inflection.

"What good does it do to singe it?" demanded Mr. Tyte-Phist.

"Makes it grow better."

"So you can get to cut it oftener, hey?" said Mr. Tyte-Phist, fiercely. "No, sir! It grows too blamed well now!"

Approximating His Wealth.

Puck.

Sunny South—I dreamt last night dat I wuz rich.

Evening Breeze—How much wuz yer wuth?

Sunny South—Oh! I must hev bin wuth millions—I know I wuz workin' like a horse, had dyspepsia and a young wife, and wuz in de U. S. senate.

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We give free with every \$7.00 order received this fall, one tree of this remarkable prune, or one new Niagara peach tree free with \$4.00 order, if claimed when ordering.

Our supply of apple, pear, cherry, plum, and peach trees, also, collection of small fruits, is much larger than usual.

We can save you money by buying direct of the grower. Fall catalogue contains full description of Thanksgiving Prune, that keeps like apples. If you have not received it, send at once, and see our liberal offer for fall orders.

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Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Doctor—I can not say enough about your Oils. I have had a cancer on my nose for four years and tried three different doctors, and at last they advised me to have it cut out. A friend told me about your Balm and I sent for them the 28th of April, 1898, and I started using them on May 1st, 1898, and on June the 14th the cancer was all out, and on July the 1st my nose was healed over again, but it was very tender, but now it is filled in and as tough as any part of my face. For your Blood Purifier, I may say, I never took better medicine, for I have not been in better health for twelve years. Now, dear doctor, you may word this as you wish, but I can not say enough, nor be thankful enough. If anyone wants to find any more about the Oils, they may write to me. We are all well and happy now. Hoping you are the same, and wishing you all success, and God bless you, I remain,

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MRS. ROBERT KERR.

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Cider Making.

own my own cider mill, operated by steam power, consequently it is possible for me to keep it in good condition. When the season opens I see that all the sieves, chutes, vats, etc., are thoroughly cleaned with lye and scalding water. Everything that is detachable I place in a large kettle and boil. Parts of the machinery which cannot be treated in this way are scrubbed with a strong solution of lye. Then at the end of every day's run I see that everything is cleaned and the entire press thoroughly rinsed with boiling water. All the pomace is removed at once so that none of it gets a chance to ferment and contaminate the cider. By making these precautions I get a first class product. Years ago I used to take my apples to a cider mill in the neighborhood. The person running it was not especially cleanly and I became so disgusted that I decided to purchase one of my own.

Cider intended for vinegar should be put in clean barrels, which have not been used for anything else. Old vinegar barrels will answer fairly well, but it is advisable to burn sulphur in them a few days before they are to be used, then rinse out thoroughly. New barrels, of course, are best. Cider should never be put in a barrel which has held oil or anything but cider or vinegar. When the cider is to be kept for vinegar, the barrels should be placed in the upper story of a barn or fruit house. There they will be practically free from the little borer which makes holes in the barrels and causes cider to leak out. Where only a few barrels are made, and no house is available, simply put the barrels on blocks under a tree. Cover the bung with a piece of cheesecloth or muslin, agitate every few days by rolling the barrel backward and forward. By the middle of the next summer, or at least by autumn, the cider will have turned into first class vinegar. I have often done this and have been uniformly pleased with results.—American Agriculturist.

Harvesting Apples.

The most critical period in keeping apples is the hot weather during and just after gathering, says Orange Judd Farmer. As I have no cool place, I want them to pass as much of this period on the trees as possible. But it is not safe to leave them too long, lest they drop. When barreled I keep in barn, woodshed or any outbuilding until approach of hard winter. The instructions often given to gather in a sack swung around the shoulders is very pernicious. Every motion of the picker's body bruises every apple at every point where it touches another apple. I pick in 1-3-bu. baskets, handling with much care. From these they are poured carefully into a long assorting box lined with straw or grass. I grade into fancies, firsts, seconds and culls. Nearly anybody can pick, but it requires a person of good judgment, and much will power to assort and grade. Not only the filled barrels but the empty ones should be kept in the shade. I simply keep in shade of apple trees. When the weather will permit I prefer to leave them in the orchard over night to thoroughly cool off. The culls and seconds I sell at very tempting prices. The firsts and fancies are very tempting themselves and I like to let people pay for them.

From the above, you will note that my success is due to the handling and time of gathering and not to a storage plant. I know if I had cool not cold, storage, during the hot weather in the fall, my apples would keep almost without loss until April. I placed a bushel of the fickle Grimes in a natural cave, temperature 56, on the day gathered, September 15th. December 1st all were sound. Benoni lost one in 10 in six weeks. Can we secure this temperature in artificial caves?

Set out young fruit trees and plants every year.

Diseases of the Apple.

There are four principal diseases in this state—apple scab, skin blotch, root rot and bitter rot. The two former are easily controlled by spraying with the bordeaux mixture. Spray early in spring. Continued spraying is better than spasmodic efforts. Bitter rot is not so easily controlled. The bordeaux mixture is good for this, but hardly satisfactory. Root rot is a very subtle disease, with as yet no known remedy.—J. C. Whitten, Mo. Super. Sta.

PROMPT, Reliable, Responsible Commission Merchants, Batterson & Co., Buffalo.

Mulching Strawberries.

Doubtless the name "strawberry" originated from the common practice of mulching the plants with straw. This is a very important step in strawberry culture and its advantages are manifold. It protects the plants from alternate freezing and thawing, which is so injurious in the spring, and thus lessens the danger from untimely frosts; it keeps the berries clean; it conserves moisture, adds fertility and helps keep down the weeds during the fore part of the growing season. Considering all these advantages, it is a wonder that anyone should grow strawberries without mulching. Almost any kind of hay or straw will do for this purpose, but clean prairie hay is probably the best material. Straw and tame hay are liable to contain seeds which will produce troublesome weeds and grass the following spring. Next to prairie hay wheat straw grown the previous year is probably the least liable to objection. Coarse manure makes a good mulch and has the advantage of containing much plant food and of not having to be removed the following summer, as it becomes incorporated in the soil. On the other hand straw is a nicer and cleaner mulch on which to pick berries. If the plants have been allowed to form a thick mat, a manure mulch is apt to cause too rank a growth of foliage. But if the runners have been kept cut off and the plants properly thinned out, there will be no complaint on this score.

Note.—The above from Farmer's Tribune is good advice, yet we refrain from using any mulch on account of the weed seeds in all straw or strawey manure. We work all the season clearing out clover, timothy docks and other grasses and weeds. Then if we spread any form of strawey mulch over the rows we are sure to reseed the bed with bad seeds held in the same. If strawberries are in matted rows on well drained soil they will not heave out by frost.

Editor G. F. G.

Marketing Apples.

When apples are picked they should be sorted into at least three grades—first class, culls and windfalls, says Nebraska Farmer. Each grade should be as nearly uniform in size and quality as possible. It doesn't pay to allow a few poor specimens to spoil the sale of a lot of good apples. Sorting apples is a fine art and calls into play some of the highest faculties of the mind. A quick eye, a clear brain, a practiced hand and a strong faculty of comparison are necessary to succeed in this work.

The ideal way to barrel apples is to do the work in the orchard, putting the fruit into the barrels directly after picking and with as little handling as possible. One is tempted to put the biggest apples where they will be seen first when the barrel is opened by the consumer, but we do not believe this pays. In filling a barrel it is customary to put in two layers carefully on the bottom, which becomes the top when the barrel is headed. In hauling loose apples to market the wagon-box should be lined with clean hay or straw and the fruit covered with a blanket. Never haul apples in sacks, as they bruise badly when handled in this way.

Grapes Again in Favor.

Philadelphia Record.

"Grapes are once more our principal source of revenue at this time of year," says a Philadelphia fruit dealer. "Why do I say 'once more'?" Because for several years public sentiment was dead set against them. When appendicitis became—shall I say fashionable?—there was a great outcry against grapes. People thought that if they swallowed grape seeds they were in immediate danger of getting appendicitis, and to eat the fruit without swallowing the seeds was too much trouble. So grapes lost favor. Of course, it was very absurd. In view of the fact that the vermiform appendix had always been a part of the human anatomy. But now the scare has abated. People have come to realize that grape seeds are never found in operations for appendicitis, and the grape is once more restored to popular favor."

Every one, however, who hires and pays a minor, does so at his peril. If the parents have not given their consent, either express or implied, they may demand his wages; and in any event, the minor may repudiate the contract, without forfeiting what his services are worth.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

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About Selling Apples.

If apples are sold to commission men or fruit dealers it is best to consult them as to the time and manner of picking, grading and packing, says Farmers' Tribune. They are familiar with the wants of the trade and know best how to meet its demands. A large crop of good winter apples can sometimes be disposed of to the best advantage by selling in the orchard for a lump sum. This obviates the work and worry of marketing, and holding such a perishable crop for higher prices is risky business. It is not apt to pay unless one is a good judge of the market and the fruit is well stored. Where the apples are sold on the trees one should be able to correctly estimate the quantity of apples on a tree and know the highest price which they will command on the market. But however the crop is sold, it is well for the orchardist to have the picking under his control, as trees are often injured, limbs broken, etc.

Marketing Fruit.

There is due each year on the market a man with apples for sale. The runty, wilted, terribly wormy apple ranks just as high with him as the fair, nearly ripe one, and all have an equal chance on top of the baskets. There is a funny man on the market who designates this apple man as "Mr. Worms," and this year stepped up to his wagon as the man drove up with a dozen baskets of apples gathered impartially off the ground, with a cheery "good morning, Mr. Worms, Worms is your name, I think." "No, sir," the man answered, "my name is Cornassel." "Oh, I beg pardon," said the funny man as he slowly fingered a June drop with three or four big worm holes in it, "I thought it was Worms." Mr. Cornassel thought he ought to have \$1 per bushel for his apples, but he finally let a huckster have the lot at 40 cents.—L. B. Pierce, in Ohio Farmer.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor and Publisher.
Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOV., 1901.



The editor of Green's Fruit Grower be-
lieves in fall planting and practices it
himself.

Be careful what you promise to do,
but keep your promise. Keep your ap-
pointments, be on time.

Our opinions do not change the weather
or anything else. We cannot avoid hav-
ing opinions, but we must expect to have
them often undermined.

Do not expect to escape vexations or
troubles, for these things are our natural
inheritance, and if made the most of re-
sult in character building.

Strawberry plants we do not advise
planting largely in the fall, since plants
cost more money; and are liable to be
heaved out by winter frosts, since their
roots are too slightly covered with earth.

Nurserymen can give your orders bet-
ter and more prompt attention in the fall
than they can in hurried spring time,
and nurseries are better stocked with
numerous varieties in the fall than in
spring.

Fall is a season of more leisure than
spring. Many who defer planting from
fall until spring find when spring comes
that they have not the necessary time to
attend to planting, being driven with
other work.

The Fruit Grower editor begins fall
planting early in October and continues
planting until winter sets in. He ex-
pects to plant a peach orchard this fall
and many other items, including orna-
mental trees, plants and vines.

Love should begin at home, but should
not be bound there. Love that is worthy
and well founded is expansive. It grows
by what it feeds on and stretches out
continually to plant new roots and cover
new ground with its life-giving verdure.

Practice the habit of being calm in
moments of danger or calamity. One
calm man on a sinking ship may save
a thousand lives. When fire has broken
out in a building, one calm man may
save \$100,000 with one bucketful of water
thoughtfully applied.

If you have been successful in laying
by a competency, give your wife credit
for half of this achievement. I never
knew a man to succeed to any extent
with an improvident wife. The man
who does not value his wife's advice is
a vain man or else he has a vain wife.

Remember what R. Morrill, the Michi-
gan peach king, says about planting
peach trees in the fall. After planting
them he banks up about the trunk of the
peach tree 18 inches to two feet of earth.
This banking will protect the tree in any
climate. Peach trees thus planted gain
almost a year's growth.

The family is the germ of all social life.
A well regulated, happy family should
lead to a well regulated, happy commu-
nity; a well regulated, happy community
to a well regulated, happy state or pro-
vince; a well regulated, happy state to a
well regulated, happy nation; a well
regulated, happy nation to a well regu-
lated, happy world.

There were 20,000 people at Chautau-
qua lake this season. One feels a loss
of identity there, for he knows but few
people and but few people know him. At
home he may be looked up to as a big
man, but here he is simply one of the
20,000, all of the same grade. At the
Buffalo Exposition it is much the same.
We lose our identity in the crowd.

"Poor people have to get along with
the old things," remarked the farmer,
in order to evade the soliciting agent
who was bent on selling his goods.

"Yes," replied the agent, "but you are
not a poor man. There must be some-
thing behind these broad acres."

"Yes, there is something behind the
broad acres," replied the farmer, "there
is a mortgage."

The soil is always in fine condition for
planting in the fall, whereas when spring
first opens it is always too wet. In the
spring planting is often deferred owing
to heavy rains which prevent careful
preparation of the soil. If trees, etc.,
could be planted very early in the spring
it would be better, but since you cannot
get the trees very early and often cannot
plant them early, you gain much by
planting in the fall.

Below we give a good form of receipt
to require when purchasing a horse: I
have received from John Brown his
check for \$160, for the five-year-old
chestnut gelding, sold him at this date,
I am the owner of this horse. He is
kind, true and sound, and there is no
chattel mortgage against him or any
other lien. I purchased this horse of
Peter Sickles, of Marathon, Orleans
county, N. Y. John Jones, 89 Hague St.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Western farmers will feed consider-
able wheat to their stock the coming fall
and winter. In some sections of the
West where a good crop of wheat was
secured, the corn and oat crop has been
cut short by the dry weather, and in
some of the unfortunate localities farm-
ers have sold their stock, fearing that
they would not have enough grain to
fatten them. Surely there is some risk
in farming as in all kinds of business.
As has been stated so often, there are
only two sure things in this world and
those are death and taxes.

In England it is proposed that every
lady wearing a hat ornamented with
the bodies or portions of birds be ar-
rested. This seems radical, but it may be
necessary to inaugurate some such move-
ment if our women do not change their
fashions in this respect. The fact that
many American women, in the face of
numerous warnings by the press, con-
tinue to wear portions of the bodies of
dead birds, that would be useful if alive,
is an indication that they require more
vigorous arguments. Remember that
without birds man cannot continue to
exist upon the earth.

Peach culture is attracting far more
attention than in past years. Twenty
years ago peach growing was almost
abandoned in Western New York, the
idea prevalent being that it was not pos-
sible to grow peaches here. The same is
true of peach culture in Connecticut
and in many of the other Eastern,
Northern and Middle states. But of late
years the peach crop has been nearly as
reliable here as apples or pears. Suc-
cess in peach culture is practically due
to new varieties that are hardy in bud,
and owing to better methods of cul-
tivation. Peaches are among the finest
fruits grown in this country.

Farming is a good business, for it sup-
plies the world with its prime neces-
sities, but further than this I judge it is
a good business for the reason that so
many poor farmers continue to hold pos-
session of their farms. I know farmers
who are not worthy of the name, who
are shiftless, behind-hand with their
work, allowing buildings to run down
and to be left unpainted, allowing ma-
chinery to stand out-doors the year
round without protection, who in spite
of all this bad management continue to
make a living and retain possession of
their land. Farming must be a good
business when such bad management as
this can prevail with any measure of
success.

Now is the Time to Get This Bargain.—Our friends will notice the
subscription blank in this issue of the Fruit Grower. You will greatly favor us
by filling out this blank and sending in your subscription at once, since this
will aid us very much in getting our subscription accounts in shape before the
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for 50 cents. We offer Everybody's Magazine (John Wanamaker's large illus-
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the club list you want, and kindly send on the subscription now. Will you not
try to get us just one new subscriber? If you will do this you will greatly favor us.

To the Publishers of "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER," Rochester, N. Y.
I enclose herewith 50 cents for one year's subscription to Green's Fruit
Grower, Vick's Family Magazine, and Farm Journal, as per offer.

Sign here.....Name.
.....Post Office.
.....County,.....State.

Many people are not aware that the
bite and scratch of cats are poisonous,
and are liable to be of a serious nature.
The claws of the cat are as sharp as
needles, and are withdrawn far up into
the flesh when not in use in catching
prey or in striking a supposed enemy.
It is possible that the poison is con-
veyed to the claws while drawn up
under the fleshy part of the paws,
which is conveyed to the victim when
the claws are extended, or the poisonous
tetani germs may be gathered from the
soil. I have known a pet cat while being
smoothed and petted to turn viciously
upon the admirer, clutching its claws
deeply in the flesh of the hand or arm.
Such an incident occurred to myself re-
cently, and the wound had every appear-
ance of containing poison.

A Strange Family.

"I never knew a family to eat so much
fruit as yours," remarked our new house-
maid. If this was intended as criticism
it was just, as I have on my table or on
my sideboard various kinds of fruit con-
tinuously, both summer and winter, all
the year round. I practice as I preach.
I believe that good fruit is a healthful
diet. More than this, I find fruits par-
ticularly attractive to myself and family.
I know of no better way to decorate my
table or sideboard than with a dish or
basket of fruit. It pleases me to wander
about the place with a basket on my
arm, gathering here a few pears, there a
few peaches, and from the vines on the
border clusters of purple, red or white
grapes, and from neighboring trees
bright red apples. This is a pleasure that
every man can enjoy. He can at little
expense indulge his taste for the beau-
tiful and his desire to please his wife
and children. Nothing delights me more
than to surprise my family with a dish
of the first strawberries to ripen that I
pick with my own hands, or to enter the
house with a basket of raspberries or
blackberries that I have picked in the
garden. Surely the appearance of the
market-man with similar fruits pur-
chased at the grocery would not be so
pleasing to my people. The fact that
these fruits grew upon my own place,
and were planted by my own hands,
lends to them an additional charm.
There are people who are afraid to eat
fruit freely. My opinion is that one can
over-do even eating fruit, but where
stomach troubles have been apparently
caused by eating fruit I think on exami-
nation that it will be found to have been
induced by using an excessive amount
of sugar and cream with the fruit, for
instance with strawberries or peaches.
I have to be careful of my diet, but on
numerous occasions have gone into the
peach orchard and eaten my fill of fresh
picked peaches without the least diffi-
culty to my digestive organs. I have
known boys to be made sick by eating
apples, but hardly ever when ripe ap-
ples were eaten. Boys love apples so
well they will eat miserable green speci-
mens in the absence of ripe fruit. Many
people do not realize that fruit should
be fully ripe when eaten. Blackberries
and peaches are often eaten when not
fully ripe, and in that condition are not
desirable food. Bananas in most in-
stances are eaten when not fully ripe.
Most people think that when a banana
is yellow it is fit to eat, but this is a
mistake. A fully ripe banana has often
turned dark on the outer skin before it
is ripe enough to be eaten with impun-
ity. In this condition the flesh is quite
mellow. Many people have the habit
of eating fruit at night just before retiring.
I do not recommend this and do not
practice such eating myself. In fact, I
do not care to indulge in any kind of
food just before retiring. I look for-
ward with confidence to the time when
a family will not be considered queer be-
cause it has a continuous supply of fruit
upon the table.

My Neighbor's Cow.

My Dear Friend and Neighbor:—I have
to complain as mildly and forcibly as
possible in regard to the conduct of your
cow. Nearly every season she makes our
ornamental and vegetable gardens two
or three visits. On our grounds she acts
like a mad bull, bellowing and tearing
up the earth and trees with her hoofs and
horns. Into the wheelbarrow, lawn seat
and other equipments she ferociously
pitches with her horns. She acts so wild-
ly and madly, that none of us dare go
anywhere near her to attempt to contri-
bute her movements. The moment she gets
loose she marches into our five acre yard
and begins the usual performance, evi-
dently intending to paint this part of the
town very red. We feel that not only
our valuable plants, trees, flowers, vege-
tables and equipments are in danger, but
that our lives and the lives of our friends
and neighbors are in danger when this
cow is loose in our yard. Allow me to
suggest that you use a strong strap hal-
ter for tethering her in place of putting
a rope around her horns, since a cow can
pull up any stake attached by a rope to
her horns; she might almost draw a
train of cars that way; also that you
confine the cow in the stable at night,
since she can do far more damage roam-
ing around by night when there is no-
body to discover her movements. We
received a visit last night from your cow,
and the attention of all our family and
neighbors was deeply enlisted for about
an hour. If I had not risked my life
in rushing out and carrying in a new
lawn seat, for which I paid \$3.50, I am
confident the cow would have demolished
it. She made two deliberate visits to
this lawn-seat with evil intent. With
best wishes and kindest intentions, I re-
main, very truly,

Your Neighbor.

Three Monthly Journals One
Year for Fifty Cents.

REGULAR PRICE, \$1.50.

We offer Vick's Family Magazine,
Rochester, N. Y.; Farm Journal, Phila-
delphia, Pa., in combination with Green's
Fruit Grower, all to be sent monthly,
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lar price of these journals combined is
\$1.50. Or New York Weekly Tribune and
Green's Fruit Grower one year for 50
cents.

Send your subscriptions to Green's
Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Nuts Cheaper Than Meat.

I am buying the meats of pecan nuts
at Rochester, N. Y. for 50c per pound.
The nuts, shells and all, would cost me
about 25c per pound. I estimate that one
pound of the solid meat of these nuts
will furnish as much nourishment as
four or five pounds of choice steak, which
would cost considerable more than the
nuts, and which I should not enjoy eat-
ing nearly so much. I have a box of
nuts by my plate at every meal, eating
perhaps at each meal a fair sized hand-
ful of solid meats in connection with
other food, using them in place of meat.
A few years ago I was troubled with in-
digestion, and asked my physician if
he would recommend eating nuts. He
replied that he would not, since he con-
sidered them indigestible. Nevertheless
I began to eat nuts, very moderately at
first, chewing them carefully and eat-
ing only at meal time with other food.
Since that time I have not been troubled
with indigestion, and cannot remember
a single instance where the nuts have
distressed me. I conclude that there are
few people who make proper use of nuts
as food. It is not wise to eat a full din-
ner of meat, etc., and then, after the
stomach is fully supplied, eat a quantity
of nuts, which would be the same as
eating more meat. I was at a ball game
with a friend the other day who bought
a package of peanuts and asked me to
eat a portion of them. I declined.
"Why," he replied, "I thought you were
a great nut eater." "So I am," I an-
swered, "but I would not think of eat-
ing them between meals." If nuts take
the place of meat as food, as I think they
do, I see no reason why they should not
be used more generally in place of beef,
pork, mutton and poultry, since they are
a far more enjoyable dish at the table
than any kind of meat. All kinds of
meat contain objectionable constituents.
There is always some poisonous com-
pound in meat. Nuts, however, are pure
and perfectly clean. Since meat in all
its forms is becoming more scarce and
higher in price, it is possible that future
generations will eat nuts and discard
meat altogether.

Additional Editorial on Page Twelve.



Sister Gracious.

Only a Woman's Thoughts.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by our Regular Correspondent, Sister Gracious.

A LOOK IN THE CELLAR.

This Thanksgiving month is a good time to look into the cellar, generally well stocked with good things for the winter. We often find stores of meat, perhaps the carcass of a whole hog, and tubs of lard, with links of sausages hanging on nails. There may be a bushel or two of potatoes, a small basket of onions, and perhaps a few other vegetables, but pork is predominant. A doctor, looking over the place, would chuckle to himself, "Here is work laid out for me. There are severe colds, in so many sausages, fevers in that nice looking piece of pork, and the lard will be made into pies galore; and the family will feel ill! and feel, in their pocket books, to pay me, all right!" What ought to have been in that cellar? More fruit, barrels of apples, with a well trodden path to them, and the children going there several times a day. It is a sensible housekeeper that will not make pies every morning, that will bear the grumbling husband even if he says, "A dinner without a pie is like a cat without a tail."

Gradually she will lead the family to eat fruit as God made it, and have it on the table three times a day. She will can less this year, and put the money that is used in buying cans and sugar, with no mention of back aches and hours spent over the stove, into fresh fruit. And it can be had all the year around. Apples from September until May, grapes up to Christmas time, with bananas every month in the year. Apples freely eaten ward off colds, sore throat and fevers, keep the bowels in good order, and preserve the good nature in the family, for where the children are well, they are happy, and give little trouble. They say grape eaters are more apt to live long. There was old Mrs. Grimes, that fell down her back steps one frosty morning and broke her arm, she was 75, and a grape eater. The arm soon healed, and she could use it as well as ever, all because her body was in such good condition. This would be a good illuminated text, in bright colors, to put over the mantel, "Less Pork and More Fruit."

A LITTLE FUN.

Our Thanksgiving dinners are apt to be stately affairs, almost verging on solemnity. The older ones think of the vacant chairs and the children are somewhat awed by the special occasion. Now a little harmless fun is a relief, and I will suggest something that will please old and young. Let mother prepare some little gifts, in secret. Many can be made, but a visit to the fire and ten cent stores will provide really pretty things. Have for each person a gift, done up neatly in paper. Take a large pan, put them all in, with chaff covering. A little plant, or branch of a tree, in the center, will make the pan look like a large cake. After dinner, when all the dishes have been removed, place the pan before grandpa, hand him a spoon, and tell him to help himself to a piece of cake. He puts in the spoon, brings up a small parcel, and amid the wondering curiosity of all present, opens it and finds a small present, a pair of suspenders, a handkerchief or perhaps a small doll, and this will be followed by a roar of laughter. Then pass the pan to grandma, and she finds a pretty pen-wiper, and go on around the table. The children will be alive and eager for

their turn, and there will be more fun and laughter in that gift cake than is usually had at Thanksgiving dinners.

OLD FASHIONED THINGS.

How many house wives put up quince marmalade; the most delightful of sweets. When well made, it could be cut like cheese, and would last for years, improving with age. But, who wants to spend so much time in making it? asks the modern housekeeper. That's just it, we are too much in a hurry in these days to make anything so dainty as quince marmalade. In my younger days, the whole family joined in the work. The hired man cut the quinces into quarters. The boys and girls pared, and took the seeds out. It was stirred over a slow fire for three hours, then put into bowls and tumblers. We always made a merry time over the work telling stories and singing songs, and marmalade week was a happy time.

OUR GOOD FRIENDS.

What better friends can we have than books? From babyhood we ought to be taught to appreciate them. Don't let the little child handle them carelessly. I have known mothers to look on while the child tears the leaves, bends back the covers, or even cuts out the pictures. The liking for stories seems born in some children, but in others it has to be encouraged and gradually developed. Let us see what our good friends may do for us. Take a boy at the restless age, you will often find him hanging around saloons. A little later he will go to the dance halls, and later still into worse places. But suppose he is fond of books, and encouraged to read them, you will often find him absorbed in a story with mother and the rest around the parlor lamp. It is a happy family where reading aloud in turn is encouraged, followed by talks on the subject. Encourage the girls to read the daily papers. The ignorance that prevails among most young people on the questions of the day, is truly lamentable. Some one asked Miss Kitty if she could go to the polls, how would she vote.

"I don't know anything about it," she answered. "But I would vote as my beau did."

An old man confined to the house by rheumatism, said: "I wish my mother had kept me in school, even if she had flogged my skin off. I did not learn to like books when I was young and now I cannot read them, and my days are so long and dull. And how about the best of books? How can mother make her girls and boys appreciate the Bible?"

Never, O! never make the children read it as a punishment. Mother must read some of the beautiful old stories to them. Later, give as a birthday present, a prettily bound Bible, with a bright ribbon mark. Encourage them to read, at least, a verse every day, in the solitude of their own rooms, and talk over with them some beautiful promise, or story. It is indeed, a blessed thing when you teach your children that books are our good friends.

Martha.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. At morn, in simple muslin dress, She greets me, and I then confess That Martha is more sweet and fair Than is the rose that decks her hair.

At noon, her suit is tailor made; With me she wanders through the glade; Her cheeks are rosy, free from art; From Martha I am loth to part.

At eve, most winsome is her grace In silken robes and filmy lace. I vow to all the stars above That Martha is the maid I love; And ere the night is older grown, I'll win her for my very own.

—Ruth Raymond.

Nothing Better—Because it is the Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1901.

Care of the Hands.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:

It has occurred to me that with a little time and care the hard working woman might vastly improve her hands without in the least detracting from her usefulness. If such be the case, is it not her duty to do so for the sake of her family, if she does not care for herself? Where the hands are naturally beautiful, toll does not make such ravages, consequently they require less attention, than those that are large and bony. The most neglected hands, however, may be put in good condition and with a little care remain so. First, immerse the hands every night in a bowl of milk, allowing them to remain ten minutes, then dry with an old towel, and rub with mutton-tallow, almond oil, cucumber cream or vaseline. Sleep in loose gloves of kid or chamolais. If persevered in for a month this treatment will be very satisfactory. In doing such work as sweeping, gathering vegetables, etc., a pair of heavy gloves can easily be worn, which are a great protection. After having the hands in soapy water, rinse well before drying and apply the following lotion: Honey one ounce, lemon juice one ounce, eau de cologne one ounce.

To soften and whiten the hands roughened by housework, get some flint sand or white powdered quartz, such as is sold for filters; fill a basin half full of the sand and soap suds as hot as can be borne; wash the hands in this for five minutes at a time, brushing and rubbing them in the sand; rinse off the sand in a warm lather of fine soap and then rub them in bran or corn meal; lastly apply cold cream. Before using the sand bath, remove all stains from the skin by using oxalic acid or lemon juice. The following is an excellent wash for women who do their own housework, and who desire to keep their hands in nice condition: One gallon of rain-water or water which has been boiled, one-half ounce of powdered borax, and one package of oat meal. Let the mixture stand for two or three days, then strain and add a little alcohol to keep it.

E. R. Parker.

Hints to Housekeepers.

To cure felons stir half a teaspoonful of water into one ounce Venice turpentine with a rough stick until the mixture appears like granulated honey. Wrap a good coating of it around the finger with a cloth. If the felon is only recent, the pain will be removed in six hours.

To disperse black ants a few leaves of green wormwood, scattered among the haunts of these troublesome insects, is said to be effectual in dislodging them.

To purify water in a cistern two ounces of permanganate of potassa thrown in a cistern will render the foulest water sweet and pure.

The dust cloth for any room should be lightly sprinkled before using, and should be washed and dried after every dusting operation. Dirty dust cloths do more harm than good in cleaning a room.

To prevent the croquettes from sticking to the wires dip the frying basket into the hot fat before filling it.

Lemon sauce is delicious with the fruit balls. Cream together one tablespoonful of corn starch, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg and one-half cupful of sugar. Pour over them, stirring constantly, two cupfuls of boiling water and cook until thick. Remove from the stove and add the juice and rind of one lemon. Serve in a boat.

The best apron for occasional use in the kitchen is made of straight lengths of gingham sewed together in a piece wide enough to easily envelope the figure. The bottom and sides are hemmed. Openings are cut at the top for the arms, the two sides being connected over the shoulder by a double bias band. The neck, both back and front, is straight and is gathered into a facing. The distance between the openings for the arms should be determined by the width required at the foot of the skirt. Three or four buttons and buttonholes close the back. The beauty of these aprons is that while they are quickly made they protect the gown at the back as well as at the front, and prevent the waist from being spattered while beating eggs, batter, cream and the like.

An English woman, who has lived in this country for fifty years, still has her clear, bright complexion, and in answer to the question whether this much-desired beauty was attributed to any particular treatment, she said: "Yes, my dear," while the roses deepened in her cheeks, "hot water both in winter and summer, and good, honest soap is my cosmetic. You know I stay in town during all the dust and heat, every day

FROM LOOM TO WEARER

We sell cloth direct to tailor or consumer by the yard.

The best product of one of the best woolen plants in the country offered to you at prices twenty-five to fifty per cent. less than charged by the retailer.

We make a specialty of ladies' dress goods in cheviot, serge, broadcloth, venetians, and golf cloth. Black, colored, mixed or fancy cloths.

WRITE FOR FREE samples and booklet "Good Cloth, how and where to buy it."

Be sure and indicate if you wish heavy, light or medium weight cloth, and for what purpose.

We also make all kinds of plain and fancy cloths for men's and children's wear.

PASSAIC WOOLEN COMPANY

South and Third Sts., PASSAIC, N. J.



during the summer. When I come in from down street I am never comfortable until my face is well washed with soap and water almost as hot as I can bear it, with plenty of fresh hot water to rinse off every trace of soap. In winter if I am going into the sharp air I shade the water from hot to cold.

"Beside this face washing after a journey, I do the very same thing before breakfast and at bedtime. Since wrinkles have begun to show I have used an emollient, with gentle massage, at night, not hoping to wholly remove the marks of Father Time but to make the old fellow soften his touch as much as possible."

Could anything be simpler, less expensive and more hygienic than this? And, if successful, wouldn't it soon drive the "beauty doctors" out of existence?

Relax Recreate.

Few of us are so fortunate as to find entire realization of our ideals, and when a woman reaches middle age she reluctantly accepts the fact that she has missed many of the things for which all her life long she has been searching. Let her accept the consequences of her mistakes; let her not depreciate herself; let her not consider herself a failure because she seems to have halted upon a hill, rather than upon the mountain which she desired. Let her, with undiminished courage and with blessed love and trust accept her position, remembering that "the only just standard by which the worth of any woman's life can be measured is to be found, not in the more or less favorable incidents of her condition, nor yet in the visible amount of labor she may or may not have accomplished, but in the loyalty of her womanhood to the most ennobling instincts of our common humanity."

With the blessing of this assurance warm in her heart, let her hold tight her power to idealize and let her expend it upon the everyday happenings of life, allowing it to mitigate their monotony. The little girl who sets her dolls about a table and "makes believe" to take tea with them is an idealizer and a philosopher.

This ability of the child has a marvelous power for the woman who feels her pulse slowing and her interest in life lessening. To idealize is almost to create leisure, because it lifts the commonest incidents of life into the realms of pleasure and dresses simple duties in the habiliments of play. By this her ordinary work becomes an expression of the individual woman, and in so far as she expresses herself, excites a feeling of exhilaration and a more youthful spirit.—Frances Wooden in Exchange.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Just the Same.

The old friends of Green's Fruit Grower will notice that this issue is printed on better paper, with smaller pages, and that photo-engravings can be used which could not be done on the press formerly used. Some of our readers will miss the old familiar heading which has so long greeted them on its monthly visit through the past twenty years, but have no fears, there are to be no serious changes in Green's Fruit Grower. Our paper will continue to be just what it has been in the past, a practical home publication intended to be helpful to its readers. It will continue to be edited by the same man, its correspondence will be the same, and the character of its reading matter will be of the same class as before. We say this, knowing that while such changes as we have made are exceedingly costly to the publisher, they are also somewhat risky, since there are a few readers who may not feel that they are getting, in the new style of paper, their old friend, Green's Fruit Grower. Therefore we make an appeal to you to stand by and sustain us in the changes we have made, encouraging us as far as it may be possible. Try and get us one new subscriber. If each reader would do this we could make our paper still better. Speak a good word for us to your neighbors, and write us a card stating how you like the changes we have made.

The Poor Rich Man.

Possibly the poor man has received too much attention during the past few years, while the poor rich man has not received his share. There are compensations for all the infelicities of life. The poor man labors and we sympathize with him in his work, but he can eat and digest his food, and he can sleep soundly whenever his head rests upon the pillow. A poor man is not depressed in body or mind with the fluctuations of the stock market, or by the varied conditions of the money market, or by threatened strikes, or by calamities such as often assail the capitalist. It is certainly a fact that money does not bring the happiness that most people are expecting. Good health and contentment bring far greater happiness than wealth. When King Richard lies sleeplessly on his bed at midnight, exasperated with the cares of state, he exclaims, "My poorest subject sleeps!"

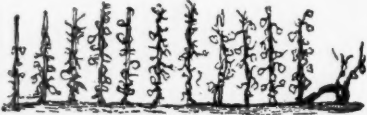
Rich people are entitled to our sympathy. The rich man can enjoy only a certain amount of his wealth, this amount being that which pays for his food and raiment, for a roof that shelters him from the storm, and for certain surroundings and pleasures which his money can buy. All of his millions in addition to this is of no possible help to him in his search for happiness, but is rather a burden. There are few people in moderate circumstances who can realize how great is the burden of the millionaire in caring for his vast estates. In addition to the management of his great property, the rich man is burdened with the thought that he is held by God responsible for the proper disposition of his wealth. If he has a conscience he must know that he owes a duty to his fellows, and this duty is not easily performed.

One reason why wealthy men do not receive more sympathy for their unfortunate position in life is that they make a bold show of enjoying life, yet this attempt in many instances is a total failure, as wealthy people well know. For instance, the rich man has a palace in Europe, one in New York, one in Washington, one on the Pacific coast, one in the Adirondacks, and probably others in Carolina or elsewhere. The thoughtless observer might suppose that these numerous fine residences, surrounded by beautiful grounds and managed by capable and dutiful servants, must of necessity add greatly to the happiness of the owner, but such is not the case. The man who has one home, and has surrounded that home with little comforts and inexpensive embellishments, and makes that home the center of his life, enjoys his home far more than if he had a dozen homes, though each one of them were as magnificent as the palace of a king. The rich man has his coaches, fine teams and drivers, his automobile, his special car, his steam yacht. The careless observer will conclude that surely these must add to the happiness of a man's life, but as a matter of fact how soon one tires of such toys as an automobile, a steam yacht, or any other of the items mentioned. I often think when I see the rich man rolling down the avenue on his way to his office in an elegant coach, how much better it would be for him if he would walk, how much healthier he would be for walking, and how much happier. As I look at it, the multi-

millionaire is simply a servant burdening himself with the care of large sums of money which cannot possibly be of any personal use to him, caring attentively for the same, lying awake at night devising plans for the safety and welfare of his millions, that the money may after a short time go back again into the usual channels of trade, and into the hands of the deserving and industrious.

Management of Grape Vine Cuttings.

A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower asks for information in regard to cutting and planting grape vine cuttings. In reply, I will say that the wood can be cut any time after the leaves drop in the fall and before March 1st. Grape wood is usually taken from vines in winter, and cut up into 9-inch lengths, having at least two buds on every cutting, cutting close to the lower bud with a sharp knife. These grape cuttings are then placed in the cellar and covered with earth or damp moss until ready to plant after spring opens. Every person cannot succeed in growing vines from cuttings. Some varieties of grape will not propagate from cuttings, while others will root easily. Concord and Worden propagate easily in this way, while Delaware is difficult to propagate. The cuttings are planted two to three inches apart in a trench in light sandy soil, somewhat slanting, almost the entire cutting being buried in the earth. The earth should be packed in very tightly about these cuttings, particularly about the base. Careful cultivation is required, but you must not cultivate deep near the cuttings. The easiest way for the novice



to propagate grape vines is to layer the present season's growth. In early spring lay the cane in a shallow trench, pegging it down to hold it in place. When the buds on this cane have grown a few inches cover the cane, leaving only the new growth exposed. Later cover with more earth, in all with four inches or more. By fall roots will form the entire length of the buried cane. Then it can be dug up and separated. Each new shoot on the old cane will make a vine suitable for planting.

The Old Cherry Tree Gone.

On my Rochester home grounds, embracing five acres, I have been obliged to cut out many beautiful and valuable trees during the past seven or eight years, but appreciating the value of trees, I am very slow to destroy one. When it seems necessary to cut out a tree in order to beautify the grounds or open up an attractive view, I have the matter in mind for weeks and months and study the situation carefully. I think I have never cut out a tree or shrub without improving the appearance of the place. I plant hundreds of shrubs and trees simply for temporary effect, expecting later to remove a large portion of them. In order to make a beautiful place it is just as necessary to cut out shrubs and trees as it is to plant them. Many people have not the courage to thin out these beautiful objects when they begin to crowd each other. On many otherwise beautiful grounds, and some times on public streets, I have seen trees crowded closely together where at least half should have been removed, but the owner did not have the courage to do this. At last it has become my painful duty to remove from our grounds a healthy and valuable Napoleon cherry tree, which has stood in its place, and borne crops every year, as I have been informed, for nearly fifty years. This is one of three old cherry trees standing 50 feet to the right of my residence, in a close group. The trees were crowding each other in this locality, and this particular tree hid an attractive view across the grounds to the high-way about 1,000 feet distance. I feel as though I were condemning to death an old friend when I order this tree removed. Every spring its branches have been filled with white blossoms, and later it has been a thing of beauty, heavily laden with thick clusters of beautiful tinted fruit. Here the birds have made their nests during so many years, and here the same birds have fed upon the delicious fruit. Think for a moment of the dividends that this cherry tree has yielded for the small investment originally made by the man who planted it. This tree as it came from the nursery could not have cost over 50 cents. I have been told that in

a single season \$20.00 worth of cherries have been picked from it. Suppose an average crop from the tree was \$5, we have a yield of \$250 from an investment of 50 cents.

No cultivation was ever given the tree. It simply grew and yielded this fruit without any effort on the part of the owner. Surely those who have money to invest would be glad of such an opportunity as this for dividends. Is not this encouraging to those who are thinking of planting cherry trees?

Three Monthly Journals One Year for Fifty Cents.

We offer Vick's Family Magazine, Rochester, N. Y., American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y., in combination with Green's Fruit Grower, all monthly publications, all to be sent one year postpaid, for fifty cents. The regular price of these publications is \$1.25. Send your subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Where Are Those Orchards?

If a visitor from France or England should take the cars at New York city for Buffalo, he would wonder as he passed through where are located the marvelous orchards and fine vineyards that he had heard so much about. The traveler will see from the car window nothing remarkable in the way of orchards, vineyards or berry fields. He will find some of the orchards stripped of foliage, by the canker worm, will find many of them standing in grass, without any kind of cultivation, will often find the trees untrimmed and seemingly uncared for. This illustrates the fact that the great majority of orchards receive neglect rather than good culture. It is only here and there you find an orchardist that understands his business, who gives his orchard good cultivation, who prunes frequently, who understands pruning, thinning and marketing. In some townships you will be unable to find one up-to-date orchardist. If you leave the cars at Lockport, Medina or Albion, a man who knows the locality can drive you to the home of orchardists who practice the best methods. If the traveler desires to see the large vineyards of New York state, he will have to visit Brockton on the shore of Lake Erie, or Hammondsport near Keuka lake. There are many smaller vineyards about Rochester.

To Mothers of Large Families

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

We make a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer, and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, we extend an invitation to accept free advice. Oh, women! do not let



MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE.

your lives be sacrificed when a word of advice at the first approach of weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy. Address a letter to Mrs. Pinkham's Laboratory, Lynn Mass., and you will not be disappointed.

"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was not able to do my housework. I suffered terribly at time of menstruation. Several doctors told me they could do nothing for me. Thanks to the Pinkham advice and medicine I am now well, and can do the work for eight in the family."

"I would recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers with large families."—MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE, Ludington, Mich.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower

9 Cords in 10 Hours by One Man.



With our Folding Sawing Machine. Saws down trees. Folds like a pocket knife. Saws any kind of timber. Instantly adjusted to cut log square on rough or level ground. Operator always stands straight. Forced to Cut Fast by large coil springs, which can be fed to suit a boy 15 years old or the strongest man. Most leverage, the least friction, and the most practical motion that can be produced. One man can saw more with it than two men can in any other way, and do it easier. Saw blades furnished 6 1/2, 6, 6 1/4, or 7 feet long. Champion, Diamond or Lane teeth to suit your timber. Highly tempered, extra thin back. Guaranteed to be highest grade Spring Steel. Any that are defective can be returned within 30 days and we will send new ones without charge. Wood Work is all second growth A No. 1 pure White Ash. No knots, no break pieces, all dried and varnished. Springs all made of highest grade crucible Spring Steel. Castings are made of the finest grade malleable iron, and all other parts the very best that money can buy. If any part breaks within three years, we will send a new part without charge, thus giving you a 3 year's guarantee. Send for Free Catalogue showing latest improvements, giving testimonials from thousands. First Order Secures Agency in your locality. Folding Sawing Machine Co., 55-57-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ills.



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FREE

Every little girl loves a doll. How delighted she would be with a whole family of big dolls with which to "play house." These dolls are nearly two feet high, have rosy cheeks, beautiful hair, heads that will not break, eyes that will not fall in, nor suffer any of the mishaps that dolls are likely to encounter. They are the 20th Century model of the old fashioned doll that Grandma used to make, and would make Grandma open her eyes in wonder. They are made of extra heavy satinet that will not tear, and are dressed in bright colors that will not fade. They are very durable and will give a child more real pleasure than any doll made. We will give these four beautiful dolls absolutely free for selling only five boxes of our Laxative Stomach Tablets at 25 cents a box. Write to-day and we will send the Tablets by mail postpaid. When sold send us the money (\$1.25) and we will send you the four dolls same day money is received. Address, NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., Premium Dept. 97 L, New Haven, Conn.

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The Doleful Man.

My friend Shed was ailing. He had frequently during the day spells of faintness, and was alarmed about his condition. He learned afterwards that nothing serious was troubling him, that is, nothing more serious than a complaining stomach, but for many weeks he was pestered by his kind and inquiring friends who knew of his ailment. There was the man Hopkins, who, whenever he saw my friend upon the street or in the office, always made remarks about his health. "How are you feeling to-day, Mr. Shed?" he would ask.

"I don't feel as well as I might," Mr. Shed would reply.

"You had better look out for yourself. There are lots of good people dying around lately."

My friend could not be otherwise than depressed by such a remark, and since his position was a public one, where he saw many people every hour, he would be more than recover from the shock of the remark of Hopkins, before another friend would drop in with the same inquiry. "How are you feeling to-day, Mr. Shed?"

"Oh, I am feeling pretty fair," was the equivocal reply.

"You don't look quite right, what's the matter with you?"

"I don't know just what is the matter. I have feelings of faintness occasionally."

"You haven't got a diseased heart, I hope?"

"No, I guess not. The doctors have not decided what is the matter with me."

"Let me tell you what to do. You have got heart disease. You must quit smoking, exercise more, and work off a lot of that flesh. It is a serious matter to have an affection of the heart. Nobody can tell when a man with heart disease may drop off."

"I don't think my case is quite so serious as that."

"Perhaps not, and yet it is well to be prepared for the worst. You have made your will, haven't you?"

"I have not made any will, but I suppose it's well enough to have one made, whether one is sick or not."

"Of course it is. Have your lawyer make your will to-day. I hope you will be better when I see you next time."

Then in the course of an hour another acquaintance would happen along.

"How are you, Mr. Shed? You are looking a little pale to-day; nothing the matter with you, is there?"

"Oh nothing much, I am a little under the weather."

"You haven't got Bright's disease, have you?"

"No, I guess not. In fact the doctor don't exactly know what the trouble is."

"Do you have any pain in your back?"

"No, simply a little dizziness occasionally and faintness."

"I am afraid it's Bright's disease. That comes on unconsciously without pain. A friend of mine died two weeks after he learned he was afflicted that way. Let me tell you what to do, Shed. Drop your business and go away to the Adirondacks. Be careful what you eat. Don't drink any wines, liquors or beer. Nothing is worse for Bright's disease than alcohol."

It was not long before another friend came in on important business, and hailed my friend with the cheerful words, "You look sick to-day, Shed, what's the matter with you?"

"Nothing much I guess; a little under the weather, that's all."

"Have you been to see a doctor?"

"Yes."

"What does he say is the matter with you?"

"He says he don't find any organic trouble, and sees no reason for the faint spells which I have been subject to during the past few weeks."

"Take my advice and try another doctor. I can tell you you are a sick man, and need the best medical treatment. You are built just right for apoplexy. You are stout, full-blooded, and a hearty eater; a man that takes little exercise. A man like that is liable to drop down dead any minute with apoplexy. Get a new doctor and then give up your business for a while and go to the seashore; take two salt baths and walk six miles every day."

My friend was so pestered and depressed with these remarks of his acquaintances he was obliged to go out of town to escape them. This is not an isolated case, I know of another friend who suspected that he had Bright's disease, and whose physician also suspected that he had this terrible disease. He did not feel or look well, and scarcely an hour would pass during the day in his office or on the street, when he was not hailed by some one who was inquiring about his health or making remarks about his distressing appearance.

Such remarks as these are sometimes fatal to a sick man. If one is sick it is well for him if he can forget his ailments, but his friends will not permit him to forget them, since they are continually remarking about his physical condition. I believe it is possible to kill a well man by continually suggesting to him that he has some terrible disease.

More Humus Needed.

If every farmer or fruit grower could decide what kind of fertilizer his land needs this knowledge would be worth to our country millions of dollars. Most men are working in the dark in regard to the application of fertilizers. They know that potash, phosphoric acid and ammonia are all desirable forms of fertilizers, and they apply blindly without knowing precisely what the soil needs. It is always safe to apply barnyard manure, since that supplies all ingredients of fertility. Experts from our experiment stations and elsewhere have concluded after careful investigation that the large proportion of farms, in fact that nearly all land needs humus more than potash, phosphoric acid or nitrogen. Humus, that is, decayed vegetation or animal matter, is that which causes new land to produce so freely, and which causes the land to be loose, friable and crumbling under the plow and harrow, and which permits the water and air to pass freely through the soil. If humus should be removed entirely from our farm lands, we would

Solitude of the Soul.

Professor Taft, the Chicago sculptor, has on exhibition at the Pan-American Art Gallery statues of four figures, men and women grouped together, entitled "Solitude of the Soul." While these figures are near together and reach out their arms and clasp each other, each face expresses sadness and dissatisfaction with life. The idea of the sculptor is that there is a sense in which every human being is in solitude, unknown to any other person. In one sense we may not know our wife, our husband, our children, our neighbors or our friends. We try to know people, judging them by such acts or words as we can see or hear, but as a matter of fact we do not and cannot fully know them. Words do not fully express that which one soul would like to express to another. We are constantly misjudged by our companions. One little fault thoughtlessly exposed may lead our friends to look with suspicion upon us for life. We think of the wild retreats of the forests and mountains when we think of solitude, and yet there may be solitude in the crowded streets of the city for the poor soul who is unknown there or who has no friends, or even for him who has friends and companions and a home, who is not fully appreciated or thoroughly known. Surely every man and woman must feel that they are in a measure unknown, and that there is solitude of the soul.



APPLE TREES BY THE ROADSIDE.

I will plant trees on my new farm along the road side, and along all line fences. This alone will give me quite an orchard. Why not you do the same now, this fall?

not be able to produce profitable crops. It is a reasonable supposition that lands which have been cultivated for a term of 30, 40 or 50 years or more, must of necessity need an additional supply of humus. Therefore if tillers of the soil must have a hobby in the way of fertilizers let their hobby be along the line of additional humus. We can add humus to the soil by plowing under sod with clover, timothy or other grasses, by applying barnyard manure, by plowing under peas, rye, fodder corn, cow peas, vetches, or similar green crops. Sandy soils are even more likely to lose their supply of humus than others, therefore do not fail to add humus to your sandy soil as well as to that more largely made up of clay.

At Green's fruit farm we have experimented along this line and have found that crops of fruit and grain were largely increased by plowing under cow peas, rye, clover etc., in the green state. We are fully convinced that humus is what the average farm needs.

The Grape Crop.

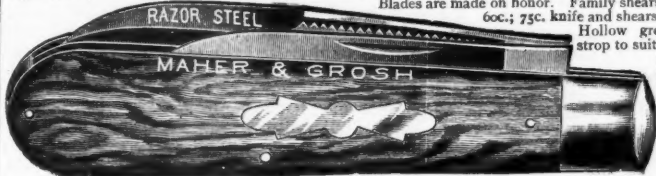
The foliage of many varieties of grapes have been attacked by fungus which has largely reduced the crop. Such varieties as Delaware, Brighton, Rogers Seedling and other hybrid grapes containing some foreign blood are nearly all attacked by this fungus. Worden, Concord, Niagara and others of that class are not affected by the fungus, and are bearing heavy crops of fine fruit, therefore the market will be well supplied with these varieties. Prices are somewhat higher than other years, and the demand is good.

Do not hesitate about fall planting. Plant vines, shrubs, and trees any time before December, bank high, each tree.

Pleasure in Old Clothes.

We are told that John Burroughs, the famous naturalist, was a farmer's boy, and that he takes delight in wearing old clothes. You and I who enjoy working among our trees, plants and vines will sympathize with Mr. Burroughs in this respect. How can a man rove around from orchard to orchard, and field to field, climbing fences and trees, jumping ditches, wading through swamps and wood-lands, and keep the blacking on his shoes and the proper shape and style of his garments? No, we like to put on an old suit of clothes, an old easy pair of shoes, a slouch hat, and then we are ready for anything. If we get tired with our tramp and desire to lie down on the grass under some big tree and watch the clouds sailing over us, or the birds, we can do so without fear of soiling our garments. There is quite a little money saved on the farm in wearing old clothes; clothing costs money, and the 30, 40 or 50 dollar suit will not long appear like new. But at the farm we can use our clothes until they are worn out and yet appear respectable. Do not infer from this that one should go about the farm looking like a tramp. My opinion is that we should always have regard for our personal appearance. Let every man wear clothes adapted to his work, and keep them as cleanly as possible.

"Every Day For Twelve Years," is good yet." This cut is exact size of 2-blade 75 cent knife; our special offer this month is sample, postpaid, 49c. 1 & 2 for \$2.00. Blades are made on honor. Family shears, best steel, 7-in. 60c.; 7 1/2-in. knife and shears, postpaid, \$1.00. Hollow ground razor and strap to suit, \$1.00. Illustrated 80-page list, free; also, "How to Use a Razor."



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Dear Sirs:—I am a passenger engineer on the H. & T. C. R. R. and have been for twenty years. I have suffered with Kidney and Liver trouble for fifteen years. Before I commenced to take your remedy I had to lay off, and was not able to turn in bed or get up in the morning, but since taking Alkavis have not suffered with my Kidneys or Rheumatism, nor have I lost a day. Before taking your medicine I made application to join insurance orders, but was rejected on account of Kidney trouble, but six months after taking I was examined again and passed O. K.

Chas. B. Brady.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists, the piper methysticum, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in thirty days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years' suffering. His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to twelve times during the night. Hundreds of others, and many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Poestenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Fegeley, Lancaster, Ills., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others as it deserves. It is a sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 439 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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Prof. L. A. Harraden

JACKSON, MICHIGAN

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Fall Planting Begins in October

and Ends December 10th.

Trees Given Away Now.—One year's time can often be saved by planting trees, vines, etc., in October and November. We can give you better bargains in trees now than we can next spring. We have more time to give your orders attention in the fall than in the spring. We offer one Thanksgiving Prune tree free with each \$7.00 order, if claimed with order. This prune keeps for weeks and months, like an apple, and is of fine quality. We offer one tree of the New Peach, Niagara, free with every \$4.00 order, which is the largest and best peach of its season, ripening before Elberta. Send for our new fall catalogue and learn about fall planting. Send us list of trees you want and we will attach special low prices. Do not lay this aside, but write at once for our fall catalogue. Claim above gift trees when ordering.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

Rochester, N. Y.

PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of— GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Has the Pan-American Exhibition done much to educate the people about fruits and fruit culture.—B. B. L. Moss.

Reply:—Yes, I think it has considerable, although comparatively few have been able to examine the fruits as they have appeared on the tables. Some of the leading fruit growers have seen them and they will carry to their homes and to the various horticultural meetings the lessons they have learned. All such fruit shows tend to elevate the standard of excellence in fruits. Those who see things that are better than they have grown are led to ask why they are so, and how they may grow as good or better. People from different sections get to know what each can do and they are better able to understand what they may expect to have to contend against in the markets. As one prominent fruit grower of Western New York said the other day, when looking at the display from New Mexico, and talking to the attendant, "We are not afraid of you, but we are afraid of your fruit." He was astonished at the large size, brilliant color and good flavor of the apples, pears, peaches and plums shown from that distant region, and he kept saying, "We must grow a better grade of fruit than we now do if we expect to successfully compete with such as this in our markets." All such ideas as this are inspiring.

Some new varieties have been brought to notice that otherwise might not have been, or, at least, much less prominently.

Will unfermented grape juice ever consume any large part of the grape crop?—B. S. Brown, Brocton, N. Y.

Reply:—Yes, I think it will become quite popular in both city and country when people come to know it. There are very few now who know or have thought of such a product from the grape, yet it is made with comparative ease and at small expense. Unfermented grape juice is merely the essence of the grape without the seeds and skins. There are thousands of homes where this wholesome and delicious food should be commonly used.

I have 1,000 peach trees, most of them are about eight years old. I have tried to keep them down by cutting off part of the growths and sometimes more, but in spite of this they are tall and sprawly. Will it do to cut them off about half-way up and let new branches grow out on the stub or remaining portion of the tree? If so what time of year is best?

Please answer in October number. I have excellent fruit, pears, peach and apples from your plant.—N. A. C., Ohio.

Reply:—It would be a good plan to head back the peach trees mentioned by cutting the branches where they are an inch or even two inches in diameter. This should be done early next spring. It will cause a new growth of wood which will begin to bear the next year. The method to follow in heading back peach trees from year to year should be to cut the leading branches of the young wood back about half way, instead of entirely removing a part of them.

Why not plan to have peach and other fruit trees branch out at the ground—no trunks at all?—A. P. A., Ohio.

Reply: There are some good fruit-growers who believe and practice the doctrine of having peach and some other fruit trees begin to branch almost at the surface of the ground. Dwarf pear trees are often so trained. H. E. V. D.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have purchased a farm that contains a Baldwin orchard of 10 acres about 25 to 30 years old and set 33 feet apart. The trees nearly touch each other and only have a crop every four years. It has had no care nor manure worth mentioning. The soil is a sandy loam of a heavy nature and underlaid with hardpan from 12 to 18 inches from the top of ground. What treatment would you advise? I gave it a good pruning last spring, will need some more in another year.

Do you think it a good plan to graft every other row with some good bearing varieties that grows smaller tops and what kinds would you suggest? Do you think I would want the Rome Beauty? I am not acquainted with the apple. I thought I would graft some Twenty Ounce into some of the trees as this is quite a profitable apple here.

G. H. T., N. Y.

Reply:—It is a very serious question

in the minds of many who own Baldwin apple trees in Western New York that do not prove satisfactory as to what they should do with them. If a crop can only be secured about every four years from trees that are from 25 to 30 years old it would seem that something should be done to change this state of things for something better. It seems to me that if I had such an orchard I should try top grafting with Rome Beauty as G. H. T. suggests. I would also try Sutton and would graft a few of Jonathan and Grimes. The two latter will perhaps only prove valuable for home use and fancy market in a small way, but I think they are worth testing. The chief concern about the Jonathan is that it may not attain sufficient size in New York, but a number of specimens that I have seen from various parts of that State seem rather encouraging. Grimes ought to do exceedingly well and with those who want an apple of the very highest quality I think it would certainly find ready sale. I think scions of the Sutton can be obtained from almost any of the New York nurserymen, and those of the other three from the Western nurserymen, where they are quite popular. Nearly all nurserymen have bearing orchards in connection with their nurseries and I specially desired I think scions might be cut from these trees, but my experience would lead me to consider those from nursery trees just as good. As to the Twenty Ounce, it is a profitable apple in Western New York and when top worked seems to prove especially valuable.

Is there yet plenty of work for the American Pomological Society, or do the state societies now accomplish the work formerly done by this good old association?—C. D. J., Iowa.

Reply:—The multiplicity of horticultural societies is now so great that the need for national and international societies is not imperative as it once was. When the American Pomological Society was organized and for many years afterward there was far less known about scientific and practical pomology than of late, and this honored society was then almost the only standard authority on these subjects. Now we have the State Agricultural Colleges, in addition to the other means of disseminating information that did not exist a few years ago.

Notwithstanding all these organizations yet there is yet, and I believe will long be, a field for a national society. It properly has the function of gathering together those who are interested in fruit culture from all the states and from Canada as well. It will and should be the exponent of their best thoughts. Through it they may advance each other's interests and stimulate one another to still further advancement. So far as I can see the days of usefulness for the American Pomological society are far from ended, provided it is wisely managed.

Do you believe in fall planting of nursery stock, and if so, what kinds and under what conditions?—A. R. N., Kansas.

Reply:—It depends on where one lives and what sort of trees or plants he thinks of setting, as to whether he should plant in the fall or wait until spring. In the region of the great plains, especially the northern part, as in Nebraska, Iowa, etc., the changes in winter are so violent and the evaporating influences so great, that fall set trees are almost sure to be injured. I have tried it repeatedly in Kansas with serious results.

In the Pacific states and in most of the Southern and Eastern states fall planting is all right, especially for apple and pear trees. Peach, plum, cherry and other stone fruit trees are not quite so successfully transplanted in some cases. They seem to need more careful handling than the former, and are quite easily affected by the evaporation of their sap. I have often thought they did not have the same ability to start new growth and therefore they cannot so readily absorb moisture from the soil.

Strawberries are better planted in the spring, but raspberries, blackberries and other bush fruits are suitable for fall planting. However, they should be mulched, so as to prevent them from being heaved out by the action of frequent freezing and thawing. Grapes are so constituted as to endure fall planting with success. H. E. Van Daman.

Peculiarities of Women.

Prof. Taft, the famous sculptor, says that his most promising pupil, a young woman, having accomplished marvelous things in the way of sculpture, gave it all up and married. Can we not all recall instances where young women have given evidence of talent in music, literature or art, who have lost interest in their work and have given up their ambition along the line of their early ardent desires, in order to get married? This is perhaps one reason why women cannot demand as high wages as men. It is conceded that it is exceedingly doubtful if a woman remains in her position in office work or elsewhere for any great length of time, since it is understood that her life work is in the home as the wife and mother. Whereas, a business man engages the services of a man and expects to continue employing that man in important work during a lifetime. He could not make similar plans with a woman, though she might be equally skillful and accomplished. I do not make this statement in the light of criticism on woman, since it is my opinion that there is no higher place in life than that of making the home beautiful and attractive. Home life is really the foundation of all that is best in this wonderful world of ours.

Willie—Pa, what are false eyes made of?

Pa—Glass.

Willie—But what kind of glass?

Pa—Oh—er—looking glass, I suppose. Now, run off to bed.

Of Intense Interest

To sufferers from rheumatism and neuralgia. A leading specialist desires to place in the hands of every sufferer, without cost, information regarding a simple home method of cure that can be relied upon to banish the above diseases permanently; it cannot fail. Write him stating how you are afflicted and he will gladly forward same. Address, Dr. Stephenson, 4 Irvington St., Boston, Mass.

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Half-Way Town.

An easy road runs smoothly down
To Half-Way Town;
For everything that's but begun,
And everything that's never done,
Just roll's aside, and, one by one,
Goes into Half-Way Town.

Half-finished walls are tumbling down
In Half-Way Town.
Half-finished streets are always lined
With half-done work of every kind;
And all the world just lags behind
In dreary Half-Way Town.

Keep straight along, and don't look down
Toward Half-Way Town.
They say, if every one should try
To keep on moving, brisk and spry,
We should discover, by and by,
There'd be no Half-Way Town.
—Youth's Companion.

How to Succeed.

Notes from Success—Used by Permission.

THE INCOMPETENTS.

All occupations and avenues of endeavor are overcrowded to the indolent, the nerveless and the incompetent. There is no room anywhere for a lazy man without sufficient ambition to enable him to rise. The world is looking for the man who can produce results, the leader, the aggressive man, and the man who has a purpose. No field is overcrowded for the original man who can think for himself and is not afraid of hard work. The young men who are crying that there is no chance, that the trusts have ruined their opportunities, would not succeed anywhere.

The cry of overcrowded positions is a bugbear only to the weak and the incompetent. Those who feel the power within them to make their place in the world never give "no chance" as an excuse for inaction.

ALL DEMAND ENTERPRISE.

No young man can hope to advance rapidly who lacks an enterprising, progressive spirit. Indeed, enterprise is a requisite to employment. No one wants to employ a youth who lacks push. He must be alive to and in touch with the spirit of the hour, or he is not wanted anywhere. The enterprising employer wants every employee to share his spirit. The unenterprising business man feels all the more keenly the need of assistance from those who can make up for his failing. Force, pushing, dynamic qualities are everywhere in eager demand, while the dawdling, incompetent, unprogressive wait in vain for a start or for promotion.—Success.

WHAT A MAN CAN DO IS HIS GREATEST ORNAMENT.

If a man were in perfectly normal condition, he would find his greatest joy, as well as his highest ideal, in achievement. He would find contentment in endeavor, happiness in application, satisfaction and peace of mind in accomplishment. These are conditions which an ordinary man, who finds in his vocation only a mere interest to earn his bread and butter, never knows.

The majority of people are satisfied to do only what they are obliged to. They do not care to undertake more than they have to. They are always wishing that their circumstances were different, always bemoaning their hard luck in not having been born under a lucky star, or wallowing because they have not been assigned to a less arduous task.

How few people ever experience the joy of doing a disagreeable task thoroughly, or delight in the result of such labor!

Many work in the fog and under clouds rarely seeing the beauties of the sunlight about them. No one is normal who does not positively enjoy working, who does not feel that it is a healthy exercise for mind, body, and soul.

A HALF HEARTED MAN.

A man who starts out in business in a half-hearted way, without enthusiasm, or confidence in his ability to succeed, is sure to be a failure.

Nothing great is ever accomplished without enthusiasm, energetic persistence, and a determination to do the right thing regardless of obstacles. A weak, vacillating person, a half-hearted man, excites no admiration or enthusiasm. Nobody believes in him. It is the energetic, dead-in-earnest man who creates confidence; and without the confidence of others, it is difficult to succeed.

No matter what you undertake, do it in a whole-hearted way. Concentrate all your power on it, if you are only writing a letter, or doing the chores. Be a whole man at whatever you attempt, otherwise you will form loose, indolent habits, which will threaten your success all along life's journey.

AN EDUCATION IN DOING THE CHORES.

Those terrible chores! Most boys, especially country boys, dread to do chores. They look upon them as a nuisance

which interferes with their fun—as disagreeable tasks to be gotten rid of as quickly as possible.

As a matter of fact, however, nearly everything which a country boy is called upon to do is preparing him for a healthy and wholesome success in the future. The variety of his work, which is nearly always out of doors, develops the different faculties, teaches regular habits, and tends to build up a robust constitution. In after life, the man will find that the stamina and force, which enable him to undertake and accomplish great things, are largely results of the discipline of doing chores when he was a boy.

Helpful Hints.

Stacking Beans.

Fig. I.

Fig. II.



HOG-HOUSE DOOR.



The above illustrations are photo-engraved by Green's Fruit Grower from cuts appearing in Ohio Farmer. The first shows a rack for stacking beans, which explains itself. The top of the stack is covered with a piece of canvas to shed the rain. The second illustration represents an entrance to a farmer's home grounds. The third, is a design for a self-acting hog house door which swings both ways. It can be gauged so that the little pigs only can get out. The hogs will soon learn to operate the door. The last cut represents the Pan-Am. system for fastening cattle in their stalls. The animals wear collars around their necks, and to each side of this is fastened a chain three or four feet long.

Milk as a Food.

The high place milk once held on the dietary list seems to be undermined. We know now that it is too heavy for the stomach when other food is taken; that unless it is slipped it forms a mass that is not easy to be digested; that when taken on an empty stomach bread or crackers should be broken into it to avoid the formation of curd-like matter; but with the addition of lime-water it may be used with impunity. Brought to the scalding point it is most nourishing. Care should be taken that it does not boil, for boiled milk is not to be used except for special needs. Prepared as kumiss milk it is most valuable, but by those to whom it is unpleasant buttermilk is substituted.—Woman's Home Companion.

To make cow pop, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and catalogue sent free, W. Chester, Pa.

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when the complete Slocum System of Treatment, as advised for each case, is conscientiously followed.

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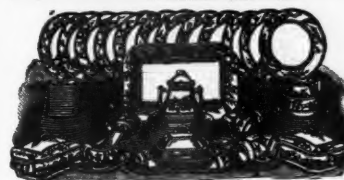
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Write to us at once, it will pay you to do so.

WE PAY FREIGHT and allow time to deliver goods before paying for them.

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"Dead Sea Fruit."

"Dead sea fruit" actually exists and not in metaphor only. A recent traveler in the Sahara took a photograph in the desert within a few miles of the oasis of Biskra and his picture shows a group of "dead sea fruit," or "apples of Sodom," as they are sometimes called. The fruit grows upon the ground on a straggling stalk, and is about the size of an orange, golden colored, with bright green stripes, the skin being smooth, like that of melon. It is a strange irony of nature that the fruit, which is so beautiful to look at, should be deadly poison.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Where Hot Air Kills.

Never put any warm food away in a covered dish, says the Kansas City Journal. If warm bread or warm cake is shut up in a box, the steam will make molding a swift and sure result. If warm potatoes are left standing in a covered dish they will quickly become so heavy and soggy as to become unfit for use. As a general rule, the more quickly food of any kind, but particularly soup, cools, the longer it will keep. The best way to care for cheese is to wrap it in a piece of linen and shut it up in a box. Berries spoil quickly if kept in a dish that keeps the air shut from them. In fact, the only really good way of keeping berries is to spread them out evenly on a board. It is when they are heaped together that they mold.

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DOLL FREE



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Send for Circular. Sample at cost to introduce.

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Trees Given Away.

October and November is the time for fall planting of trees. R. Morrill, the Michigan peach king, gains a year's growth by planting peach trees in fall. He banks trunks with earth. Fall planted trees make twice the growth of those planted next spring. You can buy trees now cheaper than in spring, and can get a better assortment in fall. Why not take advantage of this now? New fall catalogue of Green's Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y., is now ready, and will be sent free. Send for it at once. We offer one New Thanksgiving Prune tree, free, with every \$7.00 order, or one new Niagara peach tree, free, with all \$4.00 orders.

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If you suffer from Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness or St. Vitus' Dance, or have children or friends that do so, my New Discovery will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE REMEDIES and try them. They have cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, express prepaid. Please give AGE and full address.

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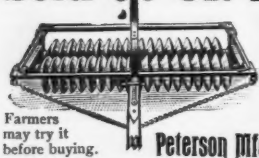
depends upon working all the fruit into a salable product. Order for instance, if good, clear and pure it sells readily at a profit. The best is produced by a
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William Levin says:

"Editor Green's Fruit Grower,
Rochester, N. Y.:

Your paper is extraordinary in this: there is never a word of news in it, no novels, no crimes or accidents, no puzzles, no games, no sports. But there is a high grade of morality without cant; solid sense without affectation of learning; there is a tone of fine feeling without sentimentality; there are hints that hit square and help to a better life. Without neglecting the manure heap you have realized that readers have souls, and that they are neither idiotic nor immoral. This is why I like your paper. It is only a question of time when its readers will be numbered by millions."

It has 75,000 subscribers. Established twenty years ago. Price, 50 cents per year with gift by mail of two Campbell's Early grape vines. Sample copy, with premium list, free. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER PUBLISHING CO., Rochester, New York.

Some Up to Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

New patterns and only the latest fashions are offered each month. For 50c we will send you any three of the patterns described and illustrated below and Green's Fruit Grower one year.



3940 Yoke Shirt Waist,
32 to 42 Bust.

3938 Woman's
Kimono,
32, 36 and 40 Bust.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 3 3-4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3 1-4 yards 27 inches wide, 2 3-4 yards 32 inches wide or 2 1-8 yards 44 inches wide, will be required.

To cut this kimono for a woman of medium size 9 yards of material 21 inches wide, 7 1-2 yards 27 inches wide, 6 1-4 yards 32 inches wide or 4 3-4 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 3 1-8 yards for bands.



3943 Misses Skirt,
12 to 16 yrs

To be Made With One or Two Circular Flounces.

To cut this skirt for a miss of 11 years of age 8 3-8 yards 20 inches wide, 8 yards 27 inches wide, 5 3-8 yards 44 inches wide or 4 5-8 yards 50 inches wide will be required when both flounces are used; 6 3-4 yards 20 inches wide, 6 3-4 yards 27 inches wide, 4 1-8 yards 44 inches wide, 3 3-8 yards 50 inches wide, when one is omitted.



3944 Tailored Shirt Waist,
32 to 42 Bust.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 3 1-2 yards of material 20

inches wide, 3 3-8 yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide, 2 yards 44 inches wide, will be required.



3948 Child's Creeping Apron,
One Size.

To cut this apron 2 3-8 yards of material 22 inches wide will be required.



3946 Child's Dress,
2, 4 and 6 yrs.

With applied Yoke and Body Lining that may be Omitted.

To cut this dress for a child of 4 years of age, 4 3-8 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 3-8 yards 27 inches wide, 3 3-8 yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 1-2 yard of velvet to trim as illustrated.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Proverbs About Women.

Here are some Chinese sayings that indicate much philosophy:

Respect always a silent woman; great is the wisdom of the woman that holdeth her tongue.

A vain woman is to be feared, for she will sacrifice all for her pride.

Trust not a vain woman, for she is first in her own eye.

A haughty woman stumbles for she cannot see what may be in her way.

Trust not the woman that thinketh more of herself than another; mercy will not dwell in her heart.

The gods honor her who thinketh long before opening her lips. Pearls come from her mouth.

A woman and a child are alike; each needs a strong uplifting hand.

A woman that respects herself is more beautiful than a single star—more beautiful than many stars at night.

Woman is the ease for that which pains the father; she is balm for his troubles.

A woman who mistakes her place can never return to where she first was; the path has been covered up from her eyes.

A woman desirous of being seen by men is not trustworthy; fear the glance from her eye.

Peach Tapioca Pudding.

There are required for this pudding one dozen or one and one half dozen peaches, according to the size, one cupful of tapioca, one cupful of sugar, one half teaspoonful of salt and one quart of water, says Woman's Home Companion. Soak the tapioca over night in the cold water, and pare the peaches, cut them in half, cover with one half cupful of sugar, and set in a cool place

until you are ready to use them. In the morning turn the tapioca, with the water, into a double boiler, and cook for one hour; on removing from the fire add the salt, one half cupful of sugar and the juice which you drain from the peaches, and stir thoroughly together. Pour a layer of this into a well-buttered pudding-dish, lay in the peaches, and pour over the fruit the rest of the tapioca. Bake in a moderately hot oven for one hour, cool a little, and serve with sugar and cream. If you wish to make this pudding when fresh peaches are not in season use the canned fruit, in this case reducing the amount of sugar to three fourths of a cupful and pouring the juice over the tapioca to mix with it before baking.

In Preserving Time.

Pears are rather insipid when canned or preserved alone, so ginger, lemon juice, vinegar, cloves and pineapple are added for flavoring. The latter make a delicious addition to pears and while they are in their prime and pineapples scarce there are enough of the latter to use without much increasing the expense.

Wild grapes make a delicious jam and fine jelly—much better than the sweet, insipid cultivated kinds, good only to eat while they are fresh.

When you put up your cucumber pickles do not forget to place some bits of horseradish root over the top of the jars. Horseradish will prevent mold owing to its strong antiseptic qualities.

In making brandy pears the Bartlett is the only variety that gives entire satisfaction, as it has a more decided flavor than any other. Select ripe but firm pears, peel and boil in a weak syrup until tender. Take out, drain and pack in jars. Have ready a rich hot syrup made with three pounds of sugar and a half pint of water, and fill the jars containing the fruit with equal parts of the syrup and white brandy. Seal at once.

Sweet pickled apples are something of a novelty, but will be found delicious to serve with meats. Select rather tart, well-flavored apples, and cut in half, cutting through the stem and leaving on the skin. Stick three cloves in each half apple. Make a rich syrup and a pint of vinegar to six pounds of apples. Put the apples in the syrup and simmer until they can be pierced with a straw.

The little Siskel pears are delicious when pickled. Boil together three pounds of sugar, a pint and a half of vinegar and an ounce of stick cinnamon. Have ready seven pounds of sound pears, washed, and with two or three cloves stuck in each pear. Put the fruit in the syrup and cook slowly. Empty in a stone jar over night. The next day pour off the syrup and reheat; then put away in stone or glass jars.

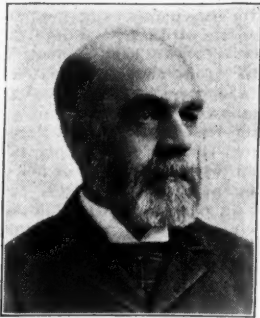
Sweet Chow-Chow.—The small heads of white cabbage chopped fine, half a peck of green tomatoes, two quarts of ripe tomatoes, six onions and a half of dozen green peppers. Chop them all fine and pack in layers of salt. Put the mixture in a coarse bag and under a press over night. In the morning add a pint and a half of sugar, half a cup of grated horseradish, half a teaspoonful of ground black pepper, an even teaspoonful of ground mustard, an ounce of white mustard seed, an ounce of celery seed, a tablespoonful of ground mace and finally a gill of Dutch mustard. Mix thoroughly, cover with cold vinegar and put in glass jars.

Appleginger is another relish that will find appreciation. Make a syrup of four pounds of sugar and a pint of water. As soon as it comes to a boil add one ounce of green ginger sliced, the yellow rind of four lemons, cut in tiny bits, and four pounds of apples, pared, and quartered. Cook twenty minutes, add the juice of four lemons, let it come to a boil and seal while hot.

"Later in the evening I saw Maud with the same man. He was talking with animation about his horses and traps and new automobile, and she looked really pretty, she was so smiling and interested and sympathetic. To my unprejudiced ears the young man's talk was even less interesting than Mary's recital of her shopping tour, but then there was all the difference! It was his interests that were paramount. Maud had drawn him out, found his hobby for him, and helped him to mount it and canter away, while Mary made the mistake of thinking that to talk was to entertain—a blunder which many very young women are apt to fall into, believing that to amuse a young man they must never cease chattering!"

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REYNOLDS EXPERIENCE in HORTICULTURE.



P. C. Reynolds.

More About Irondequoit Peaches.

Last month Green's Fruit Grower published a report by me of a visit to two peach orchards on the Ridge road in Irondequoit, on the 9th of September, when the gathering of Crawford's Early had just fairly commenced. Later I concluded to pursue my investigations farther and on the 20th of the month took the electric cars down to Titus avenue. Garden street is correctly named, bordered on either side by market gardens in a high state of cultivation. Here are specimens of intensive culture, both in the open and under glass. They haul stable manure from city stables and feed the crops bountifully, frequently growing two luxuriant crops, on the same land, annually. At the time of my visit celery was the most conspicuous growing crop and it was a pretty sight, the straight rows of dark green herbage, also spinach. At the north end of Garden street I entered Titus avenue, and saw a farm once owned by the late Charles Stanton, now owned by William T. Rudman. I was sorry to find Mr. Rudman absent. He has met with great success in peach orcharding.

There are three bearing peach orchards on his farm, one of ten acres, planted nine years since, one of six acres, planted seven years since, the third seven acres planted six years ago. I first entered the largest orchard, which was mostly Crawford's Early, the fruit mostly gathered. The trees were vigorous and had borne heavy crops. Poles were seen which had been used to prop up the overloaded branches. The soil (sandy loam) had been cultivated through the season after having received a liberal dressing of stable manure in the spring. The trees had borne heavily and the fruit had rotted badly, but had, notwithstanding, yielded a great many baskets of sound, handsome fruit. Several women were employed assorting the fruit. In the northwest corner of the orchard were a number of trees of Elberta, and they were not rotting so badly. Although heavily loaded with large fruit the peaches were not crowded upon the trees, which may partially account for less rotting, besides I do not think Elberta is so liable to rot as Crawford's. I noticed that upon some of the trees, the large Elbertas were partially covered with green fungus spots. I thought perhaps the fungus might have been caused by proximity to a wood lot on the northwest. That would screen them from the wind and prevent the moisture from dews and rains from rapid evaporation. I was confirmed in this suspicion by the freedom from fungus on the Elberta on trees more remote from the wood lot.

Entering the orchard of seven years' growth I was delighted with the healthy, thrifty appearance of the trees and more delighted with the beauty of the fruit thereon. The fruit was mainly Elberta and, although that variety is not so highly colored as Crawford's Early, it had considerable color and was long, smooth, immense in size, and just about right to commence picking, but a small proportion rotten. Such peaches retailed in Rochester groceries for \$1.25 a small basket. The heads of the trees were quite low, and in many instances, branches three to four feet from the ground bent over with heavy burdens until the fruit rested on the ground, relieving the strain.

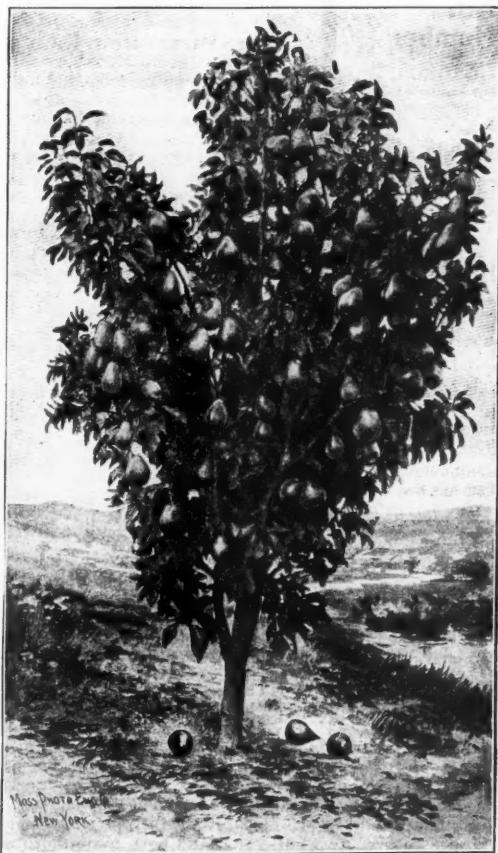
The third orchard is mainly Crawford's Early and the fruit had already been gathered. Just east of the middle orchard is a young orchard of six acres,

planted two years ago last spring. The trees had made a fine growth, and will be ready to commence bearing next year. Growing among the trees is a fine crop of cabbage that will pay liberal interest on the land, and for pruning of trees and cultivation thereon will give the trees their needed tillage. South of this orchard are several acres, covered with small heaps of stable manure hauled from the city. This will be planted to peach trees next spring. This is evidence that Mr. Rudman is not discouraged by his experience in peach culture.

Returning I walked along Titus avenue, westward to St. Paul street, taking the electric car back to the city. Titus avenue is lined with flourishing market gardens and its thriving evergreen windbreaks, its tall windmills and its acres of greenhouses give it a striking and picturesque appearance. I called upon my old friend, the veteran market gardener, George Cooper, who has been in the market garden business seventy years. I found him busily trimming celery for market. Since I last called upon him he has extended his greenhouses, built tenement houses for his employees, also barns, showing evidence of prosperity. His son is associated with him.

the blue waters of Lake Ontario were plainly visible, half a mile distant. On that end of the orchard there were a number of trees of a very large, excellent peach, somewhat resembling Elberta but more nearly round and of excellent flavor. The man said that Mr. Coy called them "Wicklets," (possibly Willets) a name I confess that I never heard before. It is certainly a large, beautiful, excellent peach, and if productive, worthy of extensive culture. I think this year's experience would not incline the proprietor of this orchard to abandon peach growing.

At present, I know of no safer fruit to engage in the culture of, in such soil and climate as Irondequoit enjoys, than the peach. A large portion of the soil is a sandy loam which roots of trees can penetrate to a great depth in search of food and moisture, while the lake retards vegetation in spring until danger from frost is pretty well past and prevents frosts in autumn until the fruit is fully mature, and the temperature in winter does not fall so low as it does farther inland. But different treatment must be given the trees from that practiced fifty years ago or they will die of yellows before they have attained a size to bear much fruit. A good head must



YOUNG STANDARD PEAR TREE.

Peaches on the Pine Grove Farm.

September 26th I took a Windsor Beach car down to Pine Grove avenue, more than a mile nearer Lake Ontario than Titus avenue. Walking about a mile eastward along a pleasant, sequestered avenue, I arrived at Pine Grove farm, a place that I saw occasionally 25 to 30 years ago, but had not seen for many years, belonging to Charles H. Coy. Mr. Coy was absent, but walking back a well-traveled lane some distance I found a hired man gathering quinces and plums. He thought there were about 15 acres of peach orchard on the place, 8 or 10 acres in full bearing, the remainder part in partial bearing, and part in the second year's growth. The peach orchards were covered with a thick, rank growth of rye, sown the latter part of August as a cover crop, to be turned under before winter. The ground had been liberally manured, in the spring, with stable manure, thoroughly cultivated up to the time when the rye was sown. The rye takes plant-food released in the soil, checks the late growth of wood and encourages ripening of the wood already grown. It may be a question whether it would be better to turn under the rye before winter or wait until spring, turning it under as soon as the ground settled. I walked over the orchard and found the trees in good condition, and but few vacancies caused by yellows. I was informed that the peaches, although Crawford's Early, had not rotted. Possibly proximity to the lake may have been the cause of exemption. From the north end of the orchard

be grown by the time they are three or four years old so that they will bear several paying crops before disease has made much headway. Fertilizers must be applied and cultivation given and the ends of branches cut back annually. Spraying may also be required, at least, for some varieties. There are orchards in the town which it is safe to predict will never pay cost and there are others that will soon produce for their fortunate owners a handsome competence.—P. C. Reynolds.

April Fooling Crocodiles.

L'Ami des Bêtes tells a story of the wild dogs of Madagascar. The dogs in their excursions, having to swim across rivers, have discovered a way of giving the crocodiles the slip. They gather near the river bank and set up a long howl. The crocodiles come swimming up from above and below stream, and presently jostle one another and point their noses above the water, rejoicing over the feast they are going to make. As soon as all the crocodiles of the neighborhood are gathered together, the dogs bolt helter-skelter and cross the stream 300 or 400 yards higher up. The crocodiles always arrive too late.

How to Drain Land Profitably.

On every farm there is probably some land that could be made more productive by underdrainage. Properly drained land can always be worked earlier, and more profitably. The best and most economical way to drain is explained in the book, "Benefits of Drainage and How to Drain," which is sent free by JOHN H. JACKSON, 102 3rd Ave., Albany, N. Y.

An Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Congo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by the Kola Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., editor of the Farmers' Magazine, gives similar testimony, as do many others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1,164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of Green's Fruit Grower who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. You should surely try it as it costs you nothing.

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Subscribers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER who may desire some other periodical in connection with it are offered the following to select from. The figures in the first column show the regular price of FRUIT GROWER and the publication named. Those in the second column show the price at which the publication named and the FRUIT GROWER will both be sent for one year. At these figures you can get many of the publications named at a third less than the regular subscription price. When more than one publication besides the FRUIT GROWER is wanted, send list of papers wanted and we will furnish the price for the same. We cannot send sample copies of any paper except our own. Requests for others must be sent direct to the office of the paper wanted.

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
Rochester, N. Y.

The Future Life.

The American branch of the Society of Psychical Research, of Boston, has issued a circular for the sentiment of people regarding a future life. They are desirous of obtaining statistics on this subject.

The questions which they ask are: First, would you prefer to live after death or not?

Mr. Green's reply: Yes, I would prefer to live after death. It is not pleasant to anticipate entire annihilation.

Second, do you desire future life whatever its condition may be? If you do not prefer to live after death, what would the character of the future life be to make the prospect seem tolerable? Would you, for example, be content with a life more or less like your present life? Can you state what elements in life were felt by you to call for its perpetuity?

Mr. Green's reply: Yes, if my Creator has prepared me for a future life I can trust Him to make the conditions. The character of the future life would be acceptable to me if my conscious spirit, insensible to pain or discomfort, would be allowed to move about at will, visiting scenes and associations of earth with the definite idea of being helpful to my fellows, more or less as I conduct myself in my present life. I cannot state what elements in life are felt to call forth expectancy of its perpetuity.

Third, can you state why you feel this way, as regards questions one and two?

Mr. Green's reply: I cannot definitely state why I feel as I do on questions one and two.

Fourth, do you now feel the question of a future life to be of urgent importance to your mental comfort? Have your feelings on questions one, two and four undergone change? If so, when, and in what way?

Mr. Green's reply: No, I do not. Yes, my feelings on questions one and two have undergone changes. I do not look upon the future life as many people do.

Fifth, would you like to know for certain about the future life, or would you prefer to leave it a matter of faith?

Mr. Green's reply: Yes, I would like to know with more certainty about the future life, but do not expect to be gratified to that extent.

Blasts from Ram's Horn.

Men easily choke on mere crumbs of comfort.

Rest is not religion, but religion gives rest.

The new heart helps us to put off the old man.

Self-denial is the spinal column of consistency.

Nothing is harder to forgive than forgetfulness.

Self-conceit is the mainspring of a wagging tongue.

He who does the best he knows always has a duty in sight.

The cultivation of the heart spares the cudgeling of the brains.

Some men are never overtaken by temptation because they go out to meet it.

If we have honey in our lives we should not object to the bees that come to get it.

The larger a man is the greater the probability that he will step on little men's toes.

The only way to conceal truth that ought to be spoken is to imprison it in an atmosphere of falsehood.

Men's Neckwear.

Cravat forms for the autumn season have been decided upon and are now being shown in the first of the new lines. In making the bold departures that they have made, manufacturers show a feeling of confidence in the vogue for large cravats that we think is very well founded. The day of the derby and the bat and the butterfly has been a long one, and both manufacturer and retailer have stood the unprofitable reign of the "shoestring" school. With the large form the limit is raised, and the retailer can sell cravats at decent prices and make good profits.

Fashions seems to have swung right over from the smallest forms to the largest.—Haberdasher.

Thanksgiving Prune.

A man called at my office last January, and handed me a handful of large blue prunes. I was astonished to see prunes at that late season and asked for an explanation. The visitor stated that these prunes were picked from the tree October 1st, and that they had remained on a shelf in his house in perfect condition until this late date. I had not supposed it possible for any prune to be kept for two months in an ordinary room without treatment of any kind. The visitor stated that this prune originated on a farm 12 miles west of Rochester, 12 years ago. The owner had dug up sprouts around the base of the original tree, and had planted them in various places about his garden, where he has 50 or more trees of bearing age. The variety, he says, fruits at an early age, and seldom fails to bear an abundant crop of fruit. If these prunes are picked before becoming soft they will keep longer than if fully matured on the tree, but it is a long keeping prune no matter when it is picked. The visitor said that if a basket of these prunes were gathered and placed in an ordinary room, not too warm, they would keep for several weeks without rotting, and if the prunes were spread over a shelf, they would remain there for months, ultimately shriveling and forming the dry prune of commerce. The prunes he handed me in January had not shriveled but were nearly as fresh as though just picked from the tree; they were juicy, rich and of superior quality. Professor Bailey has written the original several times in regard to this remarkable prune, and thinks it belongs to the Damson family, but the Damson is usually small, while this is large. Professor Bailey says that Thanksgiving prune is the longest keeper he ever seen. The weak point in nearly all prunes is rotting. Fruit often will not endure long enough to be shipped to market, much less to be kept a few days or weeks with commission men, therefore it would seem that this new prune will become a popular variety when its merits are fully known. It ripens late, when most varieties are entirely out of the market, and this would seem to be another feature in its favor. Thanksgiving prune has attracted considerable attention in Western New York, and several orchardists have planted it in lots of one or two hundred trees with restrictions in regard to propagation. The tree is a vigorous upright grower, perfectly hardy about Rochester, N. Y. In the illustration Father Time is represented as somewhat dismayed at the imperishable nature of this new introduction.

Pass the Potatoes.

Potatoes form the world's greatest single crop, 4,000,000,000 bushels being produced annually, equal in bulk to the entire wheat and corn crop.—Exchange.

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I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address, MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 150, Kokomo, Ind.

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VIEW ON THE GROUNDS OF C. A. GREEN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Careless Planting.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I noticed in one of the Fruit Growers the statement that not more than half of the nursery stock sent out from the nurseries lived. My experience and observation from delivering nursery stock for three years both spring and fall teaches me that the statement is nearly correct. It is surprising how little interest the mass of people both in the village and on the farm take in fruit. I delivered peach and plum trees to a doctor. A few days later I saw his man, and said to him, "Have you set out those trees?"

"Yes."

"How did you set them out?"

"Why, I dug a hole and put them in."

"Did you water them?"

"No."

I left apple trees to a young farmer. A few days after he asked how it should be trimmed. Taking my pruning shears (which I always carry) I showed him. "Well," said he, "I am afraid I did not trim mine right. Come out and see them if you have time."

I was in a hurry, but I had the time to help and show him all I could. It made me tired to look at those trees. He had dug a hole in the heavy sod and placed them in, being careful to place the sod grass side up close to the tree. In trimming he had cut the center of the tree out, and left the low sprawling branches on the outside. I used my shears, putting them in as good shape as I could, and told him to turn the sod grass side down, keeping the ground loose around them, also well watered during the summer. How can trees live with such usage, as is generally given? I am a great lover of fruit. I began to set fruit trees when a boy, and have kept at it ever since. Have set fruit trees in Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Long Island and Connecticut. In my boyhood home in Maine, a young man bought a small farm and married. The neighbors said to him, "Now, James, set out an orchard?"

"Oh, I can't; it takes too long for trees to grow."

He raised a family and when his boys were old enough they bought trees and set them out. The parents and younger children lived to enjoy the fruit from that orchard many years. Would James have lost any sleep or worked any harder if he had set out trees when he first married? A neighbor, 70 years old, in Connecticut, bought a place near a village, and immediately set an orchard of pear, plum and apple trees. Said a neighbor, "Why do you set out an orchard, you never will live to eat any of the fruit?" Ten years later he said to the writer, "I have eaten quantities of fruit from my orchard." He lived to be nearly 90 years old. What a pleasure that orchard was in his declining years.

No man is too young or too old to set out fruit. If we do not live to enjoy it, others will. Let me advise every reader of this paper, who owns a home to set out fruit, both small and large, all he has room for or needs. He will never be sorry. Do not dig a hole and put the trees in, but set them out carefully. Straighten out all roots, cutting off all broken and bruised ones, giving the tree plenty of water, and you will be pleased to see how soon you can sit under your own vine and fig tree and enjoy the fruit thereof.

J. H. S.

Profitable Idaho Orchards.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Seven years ago last March a middle-aged man, from the South, moved in our

Cures Goitre

A well-known Cincinnati physician has discovered a remedy that cures Goitre or Thick Neck. And to prove this he sends a free trial package so that patients may try and know positively that Goitre can be cured.

Mrs. Ellen A. Gaynor, Covington, Ky., was cured after suffering for 28 years; if you wish you are at liberty to write her. Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 3099 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will forward a trial treatment by return mail.



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etc., ready for work. The Royal, new dipping process, quick
and easy. Write today. Pamphlet, samples, etc. FREE.
P. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, CINCINNATI, O.

settlement with a wife and four small children, and had but \$8.75 in cash and \$10 worth of apples. Any one who has raised a family knows that his progress must have been slow and hard at the start, but in two years he bought forty acres of land on five years' time for \$1,200, at 10 per cent. interest, and also leased 70 acres on twenty-five years time, and planted the whole 110 acres to four varieties of winter apples, as follows: Jonathan, Ben Davis, Rome Beauty and Dickinson. Last year, which was four years and six months from the time the orchard was set out, he harvested 5,160 boxes of fine apples, which he sold here for 50c per box, and paid for his 40 acres of land. Three days ago he was offered \$5,000 for his crop of apples, but refused it, holding them for \$6,000 as they hang upon the trees. The terms for the 70 acre lease were as follows; the man who owns the land pays all the taxes for the first five years and after that one-fourth. The man who planted the orchard does all the work up to apple harvest (got the land rent free to grow beans in the orchard for the first four years, which left a profit after caring for said orchard), then when the apples are sold the expense of harvesting the crop is first taken out of the gross sales, and the man who owns the land gets one-fourth, and the man who does the work gets the remaining three-fourths of the net sales. The man who leased the 70 acres has a standing offer of \$3,750 for his three-fourths interest in this orchard after this crop is off. I know this is speaking rather loud for Idaho, but I must insist it is speaking far louder for the winter apple, because eleven of our neighbors have lost their farms of 160 acres, which yielded on an average of 25 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre during these seven years, and there are probably that many more that the mortgages will take. Now will some other man ask the question, "Do winter apples pay?"

M. M. J. Wessels, of this place, who has charge of our horticultural exhibit at Buffalo, N. Y., informs me that there will be buyers here from New York, in fact he is representing a New York firm. A Chicago buyer, who left here yesterday for the Hood river, Oregon, said he had been all through Colorado, and the southern part of the state, scouring the country for winter apples.

A. B. C., Cameron, Idaho.

How to Keep Fruit.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: In these days of cold storage, many of our growers seem to forget that nature and a little work has provided, in my opinion, a better and cheaper method (especially those a distance from cold storage) for the keeping of apples, etc. For four years I have used the following method with good results, losing from decay last year less than one bushel out of 30. Select a place where water is not likely to stand; place forest leaves to the depth of three or four inches on the ground in a strip about three feet wide, and as long as you may need for the amount of fruit to be buried. Place your apples or pears upon them, rounding up until about as high as the widths of the pile, cover with about the same amount of leaves, placing either branches or old rails, short boards, here and there over the sides to keep leaves on; let both ends remain open till frost comes. Just before hard freezing weather cover with earth. My experience is that fruit will keep as well or better than in cold storage, and with much less expense. No taint or small of the earth is on the fruit, and I have kept early winter apples until April in good shape by the following above method. A great deal of fruit now wasted might be saved and money made out of it in the spring, when apples bring a good price.

Subscriber.

What Value Do Trees Add to Land.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Dear Sirs: Will you please advise me in the enclosed stamped envelope how much additional value is added to the land per tree, apple, pear, peach, cherry and plum, which were planted this last spring, and others which were planted a year ago last spring, which have been mulched, watered and care for by specialists in such a manner as to bring them through the last two seasons in healthy and promising condition?

A prompt and definite reply will greatly oblige, Subscriber, Buffalo, N. Y.

Reply.—This is a difficult question to answer. I should say that the value of the land was increased at least four times the value of the trees planted.

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After the trees have grown a few years and begin to make a show of foliage, then each tree will add to the value of the land ten times as much as the trees cost. When the fruit trees have come into bearing, then each tree will add to the value of the land from fifty to one hundred times what the trees cost when first planted. I know of no way in which money can be invested with such expectations of good dividends as in judicious planting of fruit trees in desirable localities by men of experience.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

What The Hired Man Says.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.—Farmers should remember that hired help have feelings and that they are sensitive to harsh words and unjust requirements. Farmers should respect the rights of hired help and so far as possible their wishes and their welfare. I have known farmers who use their help worse than many people use their dogs, ordering them to be in at certain hours, excepting that a hired man will have no mind of his own or any will save that of his master. Often the farmer, when the weather gets exceedingly hot, will say, "I guess I will go and get the old mare shod," leaving the others to work in the hot sun while he takes it easy. It seems to me too much to expect of hired help, when they are called upon to work ten hours in the terrible hot sun of mid-summer, and then do chores for two hours afterward, making from 12 to 14 hours a day. Such farmers should not wonder that they cannot get plenty of help. What is true of the hired man is true of the female servants, who are often required to work over-time without extra pay. Some farmers require a girl to work from five in the morning until eight in the evening.

A Subscriber.

Rathbun Blackberry.

A correspondent of Green's Fruit Grower from Sheridan, N. Y., speaks highly of the Rathbun blackberry. He says Rathbun has always borne better with him than Snyder or Erie, and that Rathbun has never winter-killed with him. He has fruited Rathbun four years. Another man near Rochester, who has grown Rathbun largely, says, that the first year or two it had a tendency to trail upon the ground, but in after years the bush is quite rigid and upright, requiring no staking. The correspondent alluded to is the man who has made an exhibit of this berry at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. I saw the fruit exhibited there and can say that this was by far the largest specimen of blackberry I have ever seen.

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Montrose, Penna.

Waste Papers.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Many people have trouble to know what to do with waste paper which has been stored in the attic or other waste places. I have used several thicknesses of paper under carpets and find them useful in making the carpet soft under the tread of our feet and lessening the wear on them. I have also placed many thicknesses of paper under the mattress on the bed. Old papers can be used in rubbing the kitchen stove after preparing a meal, and for wiping out greasy kettles before washing. I lay thick folds of paper under the coop in which hens are brooding their young chickens, changing this paper often.

S. C. J.

When Wife and Tots Are Gone.

When you live alone, how you hear each sound!
Should a mouse but scuttle along the ground,
And a loose board creak: There! was it a mouse?
Or a ghost's step through the house?

Strange! What fancies come in a crowd,
When your fire burns fast and your clock ticks loud!
Outside, there's a sudden lull in the rain,
And—who tapped on the window pane?

Only a wind-blown jasmine spray;
I saw it hung loosened yesterday.
But it's odd—it's odd—how the fancy lingers;
It seemed like a dead man's fingers!

Dead! Yes, dead. Oh, more than a year;
And what should a dead man do down here,
Tapping like that on my window pane?
Pshaw! The freak of a foolish brain!

But the wind! the wind! Like a soul be-
reft
Of reason, hopelessly lost and left,
It wails and moans. Ah! years ago
A voice that I loved moaned so.

Where was that tragic echo caught?
What ails the night? Or am I distraught?
Should I bear the sight, if I saw appear—
There are steps—hark! drawing near.

Steps, indeed. Ah! but voices too:
"Emily, Fred—this is good of you!
Quick! come in from the wind and the rain!"

Thank God! I'm alive again.
—Ada Bartrick Baker in Chamber's Jour-
nal.

Humus in Soil.

Humus is the black or brown substance of the soil, formed by decaying animal and vegetable matter. Leaf mold, swamp muck and peat are examples of humus. The roots and tops of plants, sod, manure and any similar things plowed into the soil furnish humus.

Humus is extremely valuable to growing crops. It exerts a beneficial effect on the mechanical condition of soil. It acts as a sponge, absorbs and holds moisture, or lets it off gradually, as needed. It holds the applied fertilizers and prevents them from being carried off by rains, and lets them off as plant food as needed.

The wise farmer will embrace every opportunity to induce a large supply of humus in his soil. In seasons of drought it oftentimes is responsible for a good crop when soil lacking in humus turns off a failure.—Up to Date Farmer.

Mr. T. B. Terry thinks that the man who saves the solid manure from his animals, and lets the liquid manure, worth much more a pound, run through a leaky floor, to go to waste, and then buys artificial fertilizer to get the elements that were in those liquids, is very much the same kind of a fool that a man would be who saved his skim milk, threw away his cream and bought butter. The comparison is a strong one, but if farmers had been educated to know the real value of those liquids when they are properly absorbed and used on the soil, they would not often be so foolish.—American Cultivator.

Bed Bug Remedy.

Finally Herr Bernegau tried turpentine oil, alone, and with naphthalin, and found at last the true roach and bed-bug destroyer. The following are his directions for freeing a locality—barracks say, of the "terror that walketh in darkness."

All the furniture, the walls, the floor (the cracks and joints of which furnish favorite hiding places for the bugs), should be gone over with the turpentine oil and naphthalin, applied with a brush. The application, by its penetrating odor, chases the insects out of their hiding-places into the open, in thousands. A little sprinkling of the oil is sufficient to kill these. Immediately after having done this, with a hot solution of carbolic soap (to two and one-half gallons of boiling water, add a quart of liquid carbolic soap) wash the floors, baseboards, etc.

To prepare the turpentine oil and naphthalin, proceed as follows: Into a half-gallon jug pour a quart of oil of turpentine, add 150 grains of naphthalin, and set the jug in hot water, giving it several energetic shakes.

To prepare the carbolic acid soap, heat together equal parts of common yellow potash soap and of carbolic acid, until a clear solution is obtained.

After the turpentine and naphthalin have soaked into the walls, etc., the latter should be freshly painted or kalsomined.—Nat. Drug. pd.

Lord Breadalbane is said to be the owner of the finest vine in Europe. It was planted at Auchmore House, in Scotland, more than half a century ago, and is double the size of its rival at Hampton Court. It produced four thousand bunches of grapes not long ago in one season alone.



At the Sign of the Golden Girl

This is a picture of the celebrated statue of Progress, an original creation by the well-known sculptor, J. Massey Rhind. She is made of sheet copper, covered with more than one thousand dollars worth of pure leaf gold. Perched away up on the tower of our new building, 394 feet from the sidewalk, she looks only life size, but in reality she is 17 feet tall and weighs nearly two tons. She shows the direction of the wind to all Chicago and also marks

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Eels a Mystery to Scientists.

It is no uncommon thing for the Fish commission to receive applications for consignment of eels' eggs wherewith to stock a pool or stream. The request is invariably refused, not because there is any intention to be disobliging, but for the reason that nobody in this world knows whether eels lay eggs or not. If they do man has never beheld them, and to get hold of any is quite out of the question. In case you want to establish eels in your water preserves, you can buy young ones by the pallful at a cheap rate, and they will grow big enough to eat or send to market within three years. It may fairly be said that the eel, as to its breeding, is the most mysterious animal in existence. Its method of propagation has puzzled science for centuries, and has been a subject of more or less superstitious speculation among many peoples for thousands of years. The ancient Egyptians had their own theories regarding the matter.—New York Journal.

Broad Tires for Farm Wagons.

The great value of broad tires for both farm wagons and carts and those used for carrying heavy loads on the road has long been demonstrated beyond question. In a recent bulletin issued by the experiment station of the University of the State of Missouri, the director says: Numerous tests of the draft of wide and narrow tired wagons have been made at this station during the last two years on macadam, gravel and dirt roads in all conditions, and on meadows, pastures and ploughed fields, both wet and dry. The draft has been determined by means of a self-recording dynamometer. The net load was in every trial the same, viz., two thousand pounds. Contrary to public expectation, in a large majority of cases the draft was materially less when tires six inches in width were used than when the tests were made with tires of standard width—one and one-half inches.

A Toast to Wine.

Wine, the distilled poetry of the hills and the sunshine, the heart-blood and the passion of the grape! Wine, the Lethe of lover and madman! Wine, the wee small god that creeps into men's veins and carries them higher than the skies; the wee small fiend that creeps into men's veins and carries them lower than the mole. Wine, the wizard; wine, the all-powerful, the old, the never-ending! Wine, the friend; wine, the enemy. Wine, the only driftwood of heaven and of hell that has ever floated to the barren shores of this desolate island we call the world!—H. R., in New Orleans Harlequin.

If I could put my woods in song,
And tell what's there enjoyed,
All men would to my gardens throng,
And leave the city void.
Into this quatrain Emerson has put the expression of a universal passion—the passion to know the fields and the growing things. This desire may express itself, as with Emerson, in a longing for the place where "the savage maples grow" and "no tulips blow," or in a yearning to break the earth and make a garden.—Professor L. H. Bailey in The Outlook for June.

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